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Reportage on Hexagonale Meetings in Dubrovnik

Political, Economic Resolutions

LD2607172191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1515 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Dubrovnik, July 26 (TANJUG)—The representatives of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Hungary and Yugoslavia agreed at today's meeting of the Pentagonal in Dubrovnik that their cooperation should be a shield against disintegration processes in Europe.

Cooperation among these countries should contribute to the creation of a joint economic, technological and social area in this part of Europe, and act as a contribution to integrative processes within the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), concluded the Foreign Ministry officials of the Pentagonal countries.

Poland joined the meeting in Dubrovnik in formulating the political and economic declaration.

At tomorrow's conference of prime ministers of the Pentagonal countries, Poland will officially become a member, thus creating the Hexagonal.

The two draft documents will be discussed by the Pentagonal members' foreign ministers this afternoon, who will be joined by Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski.

The situation in Yugoslavia will feature as a special topic at the Dubrovnik meeting, and it is expected that a statement on the issue which is being prepared by the six countries' diplomats behind closed doors will be adopted.

The Pentagonal, or rather, the Hexagonal, as set out in the Dubrovnik document, will contribute to the overcoming of old divisions in Europe and a gradual getting closer to the European community of those countries which are still not its members.

The political declaration states that this integration must be achieved through a strong linking with other European regional organizations, whose representatives are present in Dubrovnik.

Cooperation at the economic level is a key contribution to European integration, as underscored in the draft economic resolution.

Agreement has been reached on over one hundred economic projects which would be funded by world financial institutions and the Hexagonal governments.

Yugoslavia, as the future Hexagonal chair-country will have the duty of coordinating economic cooperation. Its special task would be to attract the capital of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

De Michelis: EC 'Troika' Return

LD2607222991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2020 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Dubrovnik, July 26 (TANJUG)—Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis stated on Friday night that the E.C. ministerial troika would again come to Yugoslavia, if there were problems with the implementation of the Brioni Declaration on peaceful solution to the Yugoslav crisis.

The European Community insists on full implementation of the Brioni Declaration, which envisages the halt to violence. The condition for this is a ceasefire. If we assessed that the problems in this domain persisted, we will send a new troika to Yugoslavia, said De Michelis.

He told newsmen in Dubrovnik, where a conference of foreign ministers of the Pentagonal was being held, that at the next meeting of the foreign ministers in Brussels the mandate of the E.C. monitoring mission would be extended from Slovenia to Croatia, because political consensus for this already existed in the E.C.

There was no E.C. plan on sending military observers to Yugoslavia, stressed De Michelis.

The solution to the Yugoslav crisis can be reached only by creating conditions for a political and institutional dialogue on new forms of future Yugoslavia, he said.

He noted that the Pentagonal entertained no ambitions at playing the mediation role in the solution to the Yugoslav crisis.

The crisis in Yugoslavia should not make our work in Dubrovnik harder, he said, and added that in his view the presence of republican foreign ministers at the meeting, besides the Federal Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar, was a "sign of goodwill" and a "sign of hope" because European topics were being discussed and a joint statement on Yugoslavia was being adopted at the same table.

The Pentagonal cannot take any decisions outside the accord reached at the CSCE conference in Prague and the E.C. Headquarters in Brussels, said De Michelis.

Loncar Sees Adoption of Resolutions

LD2607224691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1948 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Dubrovnik, 26 Jul (TANJUG)—The ministerial meeting of the Pentagonale ended this evening in Dubrovnik. The Polish foreign minister also participated, as a representative of a country which tomorrow becomes a full member of this regional cooperation, whereby the Pentagonale grows into a Hexagonale. At today's meeting, the first decision related to the acceptance of Poland into the Hexagonale.

Ministers adopted the drafts of three documents: political and economic declarations and a statement on

Yugoslavia. All three documents, as Federal Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar announced at a news conference, will certainly be adopted at tomorrow's summit, because their substance is acceptable to all the meeting's participants.

The numerous journalists were particularly interested in the third document: the statement on Yugoslavia. Loncar, however, did not disclose the content of the statement, explaining that it will be not be finalized until tomorrow when the prime ministers of the six countries accept it. He stressed, however, that it was only natural to expect that at the Dubrovnik meeting there would also be discussion of the Yugoslav crisis because it could have repercussions beyond Yugoslavia's borders. It would not be normal at a meeting like this one for the Yugoslav crisis to be circumvented, Loncar said.

Speaking about the development and achievements of cooperation within the Pentagonale, Loncar stressed three basic directions: a new form of regional cooperation, which is closely linked with the CSCE process and with the processes toward integration in Europe, the exponent of which is the EC; the strengthening of mutual bilateral cooperation; and finally, the institutionalization of cooperation within the framework of the Pentagonale.

Replying to a question about the participation of republican ministers at this evening's ministeral meeting, Loncar said it is not a matter of setting a precedent. He recalled many international meetings in which representatives of the republics, either as part of the Yugoslav delegation or as guests, took part or at which they were present.

Tomorrow morning, a meeting of the prime ministers and foreign ministers of the six member countries of the Hexagonale—Yugoslavia, Italy, Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland—will be held. The meeting will also be attended by several observers and guests.

SFRY Crisis Heads Agenda

AU2707150091 Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio Network in German 1000 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Georg Dox report from Dubrovnik]

[Text] The situation in Yugoslavia is so dramatic, so disastrous that the Pentagonale is hardly able to concentrate on its program, said Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky. Foreign Minister Alois Mock called for a strong international presence in Yugoslavia. The EC initiatives have been the only stabilizing factor and the CSCE should send a delegation to mediate between the warring parties, said Mock. The foreign minister said that politically, he would prefer the EC. He added, however, that the CSCE process offered the advantage of including the Soviet Union in the peace and mediation efforts in Yugoslavia.

The Pentagonale association—which as a result of Poland's membership has now become the Hexagonale association—is pressuring Yugoslavia. In a speech before the Yugoslav parliament recently, SFRY Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar requested international aid, a request that marks a decisive change in Yugoslavia's course. Until then, the Federal Executive Council rejected all international aid, calling it outside interference.

All the delegations in Dubrovnik have stated their readiness for international assistance. The Hexagonale association has thus achieved something. The Yugoslav crisis has become a European problem. The point is no longer whether or not the country is in a state of war by international standards. The point is much rather that it is urgently necessary to bring the crisis under control. This has been stressed by all delegates.

Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis, who is the only EC representative at the meeting, warned about excessive hopes, but said that the EC would do everything in its power to bring peace to Yugoslavia. He ruled out the idea of sending European Blue Berets as an EC peace force.

Officials said on the fringes of the meeting that the Western European Union [WEU] could take over such a peacekeeping mission by order of the European Community.

Hectic negotiations are taking place on the fringes of the meeting. SFRY Prime Minister Ante Markovic held talks with Chancellor Franz Vranitzky. Foreign Minister Mock, Chancellor Vranitzky, and Croatian President Franjo Tudjman have met for talks. The talks are still in progress.

The more than 80 common projects—regional concepts on issues such as environmental and energy policies—of the member countries have been pushed to the background. The documents are ready for signing, and the chancelleries have done their job. The crisis in the host country, however, is dominant at every meeting. A typical detail: Croatia's President Tudjman said in the presence of SFRY Prime Minister Ante Markovic and Foreign Minister Loncar that this state does not exist any more. Two of its highest representatives had to listen to this brief version of a common past in silence.

Integration With Europe Examined

LD2707110591 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0855 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Dubrovnik, 27 Jul (TANJUG)—The meeting of prime ministers and foreign ministers of the countries of the Hexagonale began in Dubrovnik this morning. With the acceptance today of Poland as an equal member in this regional cooperation grouping, the former Pentagonale, comprising Yugoslavia, Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, has become the Hexagonale.

Today's summit meeting will examine political and economic aspects of the future development of Hexagonale cooperation in the integration processes in Europe. Three documents will also be adopted: a political declaration, an economic declaration, and a statement on Yugoslavia.

The summit was opened by Federal Executive Council [FEC] President Ante Markovic, as representative of the coordinating country of the Hexagonale. This is the second summit of this form of cooperation; the first was held a year ago in Venice.

As part of the Yugoslav delegation at the summit, with guest status, are Dimitrij Rupel, Slovene minister of foreign affairs; Davor Rudolf, Croatian minister of foreign affairs; Vlatko Kraljevic, deputy minister for international cooperation of Bosnia-Hercegovina; and Nikola Samardzic, Montenegrin minister of foreign affairs. Also attending the summit in the capacity of representative of the regional cooperation of the Danube countries is Branko Mikasinovic, Serbian minister of foreign affairs.

Statement on SFRY Adopted

LD2707124691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1045 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Dubrovnik, 27 Jul (TANJUG)—The participants of the Hexagonale summit—the prime ministers of Italy, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, and Yugoslavia—today adopted a statement on Yugoslavia. The statement reads:

"The prime ministers express friendly concern over dramatic developments in Yugoslavia. Once again they underline the importance of the CSCE stands adopted by the Council of Ministers in Berlin, by high-ranking officials in Prague, and by the EC, and also the importance of the previous statement of the Pentagonale ministers, adopted in Bologna in May 1991.

Regarding the CSCE principles, Hexagonale member states fully support the efforts to reach a political solution, based on the sovereign rights of the Yugoslav peoples to decide their own destiny. They support the EC efforts, convinced that they are aimed in this direction, as well as the Brioni Declaration, in which all the interested parties agreed not to take any unilateral actions, especially acts of aggression.

The statement on Yugoslavia adopted today is in many ways similar to the one adopted at the ministerial meeting of the Pentagonale in Bologna in May 1991. The only difference is that today's statement does not mention Yugoslavia's sovereignty or its territorial integrity. Instead, emphasis is placed on the CSCE document. By emphasizing the CSCE positions in the statement on Yugoslavia, the Hexagonale members have undertaken to observe them, including the inviolability of the external borders, and to refrain from interfering in Yugoslavia's internal affairs. The statement explicitly covers the sovereign rights of the Yugoslav peoples, while republics and nationalities are not mentioned.

The statement on Yugoslavia was coordinated and finalized by the six coordinators of the Hexagonale. It was then adopted in draft form at yesterday's ministerial meeting. We have learned from informed sources that the work on coordination and finalization did not proceed smoothly. As expected, the Austrian representative presented his country's proposal, disputing Yugoslavia's sovereignty, but he had no support in this from the majority of the coordinators. The final statement, adopted today, was found acceptable by all the participants and adopted.

Markovic Wants 'Mini-Peace Conference'

AU2707125091 Paris AFP in English 0857 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia July 27 (AFP)—Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic called Saturday for a "mini peace conference" involving the European Community "troika" and the country's republican leaders to be held in Belgrade Tuesday.

Mr. Markovic told Italy's Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti here that he wanted the EC "troika," which negotiated the Brioni agreement that led to the end of hostilities in the breakaway Republic of Slovenia, to take part in the meeting in the Yugoslav capital with the federal leadership and the leaders of the six republics.

A spokesman for Mr. Andreotti, Pio Mastrobuoni said that after an important meeting in Brussels with the EC, Mr. Markovic had also made the same suggestion.

The Yugoslav prime minister was in the Adriatic resort of Dubrovnik Saturday at a summit of six European countries aimed at improving ties between the EC and non-EC European countries.

The six participants are Austria, Italy, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Markovic Addresses Session

LD2707132991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1128 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Dubrovnik, 27 Jul (TANJUG)—At today's session of the Hexagonale, Federal Executive Council [FEC] President Ante Markovic delivered an introductory address.

There is no longer a cold war in Europe, but there is a heated social and political atmosphere and growing nationalism that can evolve into fierce social and political unrests, Markovic said. He added that unwanted events are occurring in Yugoslavia also. By implementing the government's reforms and democratizing society, up until the autumn of 1990 we had achieved extraordinary results that could have set an example for others. The political confrontations that emerged not

only foiled the course of these reforms and the democratization of society by shifting from the old system to a new one, but also hastened its erosion and disintegration, Markovic said. By launching attacks on the financial, monetary, and payments system, by obstructing the further implementation of the endorsed macroeconomic policies, and by setting up national armies and arming citizens, the reform of society and its full democratization according to European standards have been rendered impossible. An extremely serious economic and political situation has been created, and the crisis has reached its peak.

Markovic said that the hard times Yugoslavia is experiencing are the result of confrontations between the forces and conceptions of unitarism and hegemony and those of nationalism and separatism. We are aware of the gravity of our crisis and of the political and social tensions that accompany the transition from a single-party system to parlamentarian democracy, a market economy, the transformation of social property into private property, and the rule of law.

The FEC president said it is necessary to build on the ruins of the single-party state—without the use of force—a modern and democratic Yugoslav community based on the right of a nation to self-determination and the republics' sovereignty. The structure previously used is definitively outdated and must be redesigned, Markovic said. He added that this is precisely what the Yugoslav Government had been trying to do under its mandate, despite all the problems and difficulties.

Talking about the EC and its moves concerning Yugoslavia, Markovic said that "we see them as encouraging our efforts for a peaceful and democratic solution of the Yugoslav crisis, with the preservation of the territorial integrity and unity of the country, the restructuring of which will be decided on with the agreement of the sovereign republics and the people of Yugoslavia."

The FEC president also spoke about the new structure of Europe, saying we must not ignore the fact that its development is directly influenced by the elements of destabilization as the factors of risk: The speed with which the process of the disintegration in the countries of Eastern Europe occurred, the growth of nationalism that took over the role of a cohesive factor in many societies, as well as the inequality of economic development on the continent.

With the new approach under the auspices of the CSCE, we have created certain joint conditions and accepted the inviolability of borders as a factor for peace and security of our countries. We must now decisively begin to turn these borders into links between people, goods, and capital, Markovic said. It is increasingly obvious that in the era of international economic integration, national sovereignty should not be identified with the creation of isolated national economies that would only lead to disastrous economic and political isolation.

The essential need for all European states and people is that their relations be based on a new equilibrium of interests, not on force, on economic and cultural links, compatibility of democratic systems, the expansion of human rights and freedoms, the protection of minorities, and the preservation of the environment, peace, prosperity, and solidarity.

Yugoslavia sees its future in this way, Markovic said. He added that all Yugoslav needs are closely connected with the further development of democratic processes of integration on European soil.

Talking about the Hexagonale cooperation, the Yugoslav prime minister said that priority should be given to the neglected areas in the countries that, until recently, had state-planned economies. These areas are the technologically backward industries, ecology, and the traffic infrastructure. An emphasis on tourism should have a special significance for the "six-sided" cooperation. Markovic also said that Yugoslavia supports all forms of regional and subregional connections, the Adriatic intiative, the Alpe-Jadran project, and Balkan cooperation.

In the context of the profound changes in Europe, Markovic stressed that the new era must not be one of ideological and other confrontations between the blocs with nationalist behavior, egoism, and egocentricity. We see the continual development of multilateral activities, such as the Hexagonale, as a reliable guarantee, Markovic said.

CSFR's Calfa Supports Resolutions

LD2707164891 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 1400 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Today in Dubrovnik the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Italy approved the joining of their regional group by Poland, and the Pentagonale has thus become the Hexagonal.

Addressing the meeting, Czechoslovak Prime Minister Marian Calfa said he supports the joint resolution of conflicts, particularly those concerning national issues. He expressed the hope that a democratic way would also be found for the current crisis in Yugoslavia and emphasized the need to observe a constitutional course of action. He also said Czechoslovakia was prepared to take part in a mission of observers within the framework of efforts based on the Brioni Declaration.

Calfa also welcomed the conclusions of the London summit and said that the Czechoslovak economy would benefit if our republic is allowed to share in the aid which Western states intend to give to the Soviet Union.

Calfa Meets Bielecki, Markovic, Vranitzky

LD2707205691 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Slovak 1600 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] In Dubrovnik today, Prime Minister Marian Calfa held short, bilateral talks with his colleagues from

Poland, Yugoslavia, and Austria. Jan Krzysztof Bielecki expressed in his talks interest in the concrete possibilities of Warsaw becoming involved in cooperation with the Hexagonale.

Prime Minister Ante Markovic stated that economic reform had been successfully implemented for 18 months in Yugoslavia, but it had come up against opposition from the republics which rejected its unified framework. He described this approach and attempt by the republics to gain the greatest possible power as the key points of the current crisis.

Calfa also spoke about the situation in Yugoslavia with Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky. They also concerned themselves with bilateral relations which in both their views are undergoing qualitative changes.

Political Solution Urged for SFRY

LD2707165991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1417 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Dubrovnik, July 27 (TANJUG)—The Hexagonal summit of the premiers and foreign ministers of Italy, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland and Yugoslavia ended in the Yugoslav summer resort Dubrovnik today in the adoption of political and economic resolutions and a statement on Yugoslavia.

It was decided that Yugoslavia would chair the Hexagonal and act as chief coordinator in the organization's secretariat until July 1992. The next summit was scheduled in Vienna next year.

With the admission of Poland to the organizations's full membership, the Pentagonal became the Hexagonal, creating a (?firm axis) for the countries in the continent's south, east and central area towards contributing to the stability and prosperity of europe that itself undergoes changes.

The resolutions, adopted by Prime Ministers Giulio Andreotti of Italy, Jozsef Antall of Hungary, Frantz Vranitzky of Austria, Marian Calfa of Czechoslovakia, Jan Krzysztof Bielecki of Poland and Ante Markovic of Yugoslavia, would serve as the basis of the six countries' joint cooperation next year.

The statement on Yugoslavia stresses the need of resolving Yugoslavia's crisis politically, relying on the sovereign right of nations to determine their fate themselves.

The Yugoslav delegation also included the republican ministers of foreign affairs. Those attending the summit as observers were Albanian Foreign Minister Kaplani as the CSCE coordinator of cooperation in the Balkans and Swedish Ambassador to Yugoslavia Sillen as representative of the country which coordinates Baltic cooperation.

The summit in Dubrovnik gathered together also a large number of visitors: representatives of the Alpe-Adriatic community, the middle and southern Adriatic community, the Council of Europe, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the European Community Commission, and the Community of Danubian Countries. President of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Jacques Attali also was guest of the summit.

SFRY, Italian Ministers on Results

LD2707193391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1719 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Dubrovnik, July 27 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic, as the president of the Hexagonal meeting in Dubrovnik, expressed satisfaction with the achievements of the Hexagonal (Pentagonal) cooperation in the past [word indistinct] months.

Markovic told a news conference that the meeting was held in Yugoslavia during its most dramatic period and thanked the participants in the meeting for their understanding and readiness to support Yugoslavia in its efforts for a democratic settlement of the crisis.

Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti said that Europe, after being engaged to overcome the cold war, was on the road to common life and cooperation, adding that the Hexagonal cooperation was a very positive initiative.

Andreotti said that the participants in the meeting want (?to) help Yugoslavia, but without imposing solutions, which its peoples should [word indistinct] without the use of (?force).

Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis added that the European Community was now monitoring the implementation of the Brioni Declaration, which will also be the topic of the meeting in Brussels on Monday.

Asked what the E.C. would do if its mediation in the settlement of the Yugoslav crisis fails, Andreotti said that the E.C. was trying to help, not to mediate in the literal sense.

"If there is readiness of all sides for democratic solutions, the crisis can be settled," he said.

Asked whether it was true that the president of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, Franjo Tudjman, had asked for military aid from the (?European) community, Andreotti categorically denied this.

De Michelis Sees Link to EC

LD2707200291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1747 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Dubrovnik, July 27 (TANJUG)—Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis today said that the Dubrovnik meeting of the Hexagonal "represents an anteroom of sorts to the European Community".

According to De Michelis, the meeting has set a long-term foundation for a common policy which will enable gradual and painless access and integration of Central and East European countries to the European Community.

"We agreed that the Hexagonal shall serve as an instrument to anticipate the policy of economic and social cohesion into the E.C.", De Michelis told journalists at the end of the Dubrovnik meeting.

He added that this policy was "similar to that of the E.C. towards Spain, Portugal and Southern Italy", and which should prevent another "break-up of Europe in two".

He said that four Hexagonal East European countries—Yugoslavia, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia—were at the same time the first candidates for membership in the E.C.

The process of gradual integration into "a future Europe of the sixteen" will last anywhere between five and ten years, De Michelis said.

Italy's De Michelis on SFRY

LD2807191191 Bratislava Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Slovak 1630 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Interview with Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis by Martina Balazova in Dubrovnik on 27 July—recorded, in English with superimposed translation into Slovak]

[Text] [Balazova] What are the conditions under which the independence of Croatia and Slovenia can be accepted?

[De Michelis] The problem is not to accept sovereignty or recognize independence. The problem is to find a peaceful agreement on the basis of which these ethnically different republics can coexist. The problem is not the fact that we would like to see a united Yugoslavia because we in Western Europe have embarked on the way of integration and Yugoslavia's division would in fact be against our political effort. The problem is that to divide Yugoslavia is very difficult because of the existing nationalist problems. A majority of these different republics do not want to separate, while the minority disagree with them. So far no way of getting out of this problem in a peaceful way has been found. I think, however, that none us is happy about the civil war in the south of Europe.

[Balozova] Don't you think Western countries played a negative role at the beginning of the conflict?

[De Michelis] No, I don't think so. What is important is the fact that these countries had a unified position from the very beginning. A proof of this is further seen in the meeting of high officials of the CSCE. West European states adopted a position on the basis of which groups of observers were sent to Yugoslavia. It is only natural that representatives of individual governments had slightly different views; for instance, Austria, Hungary, Italy, or Germany. This, however, did not prevent them from taking joint unified action.

[Balazova] Do you think it is possible to compare the situation in Slovenia and Czechoslovakia?

[De Michelis] No, primarily for one reason. Not that the are any differences between the two republics, but I have a feeling that you do not lack mutual trust as is the case in Yugoslavia. It is precisely that already mentioned lack of trust that is obstructing a peaceful resolution to the whole Yugoslav problem.

Antall Meets Tudjman, Vranitzky, Andreotti

LD2707224691 Budapest MTI in English 1501 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Dubrovnik, July 27 (MTI)—The prime ministers holding talks in Dubrovnik expressed their concern over the dramatic developments in Yugoslavia, said a special statement released at the meeting of the prime ministers of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary and Italy in Dubrovnik on Saturday.

On the part of the Hexagonale, the six prime ministers pledged full support for the efforts aiming at a political settlement of the Yugoslav crisis. The people of Yugoslavia have the right to make decisions on their own future, they stated.

The Yugoslav crisis also figured high on the agenda at the bilateral talks conducted by Hungarian politicians in Dubrovnik.

Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall and Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky have held separate talks with Croatian President Franjo Tudjman. Antall has also met Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky and Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti. Among issues of bilateral ties, that of economic co-operation has also been discussed at the talks.

Hungarian Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky has conducted talks with Slovenian Foreign Minister Dimitrije Rupel, too.

Antall Terms Meeting 'Successful'

LD2707235991 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Dubrovnik, July 27 (MTI)—From Hungary's point of view, the Dubrovnik meeting of the Hexagonale prime ministers was qualified as successful by Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall and Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky in their interview given to the Hungarian news agency MTI and the Hungarian television on Saturday.

Antall recalled that the admission of Poland to the co-operation had been initiated by Hungary. The expansion of the Pentagonale to Hexagonale serves Hungary's

interests as it widens the region, thus enhancing Hungary's role geographically and increasing the scope of movement of Hungary's foreign policy within the Hexagonale.

Antall said that at the bilateral meetings held with Yugoslavian leaders in Dubrovnik, the sides had discussed not only the problem of Hungarians living in the Vojvodina but also the issue of those living in other republics of Yugoslavia. At the talks, Hungary raised the issue of the protection of the Hungarian minority, stressing that Yugoslavian Hungarians are not involved in the Yugoslavian conflict and are defenceless between the opposing sides.

"We asked Yugoslavian leaders to protect the Hungarian minority and we are speaking in the interest of that minority as well when we talk about the need to resolve the crisis peacefully. We consider it very important that the Hexagonale, the European communities and all countries do their best to resolve the conflict quickly and peacefully. The destabilization of any country in the region endangers other countries, too, reducing confidence in the region and that has an unfavourable effect economically as well," Antall said.

Speaking about his meeting with Yugoslavian Prime Minister Ante Markovic, Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall said they would meet again somewhere near the Hungarian-Yugoslav border in August, to discuss bilateral issues.

Antall called attention to the fact that Hungary maintained contacts with all important factors of Yugoslavia, including Croatia and Slovenia.

According to Hungarian Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky, the participation at the Dubrovnik meeting of not only the representatives of the Federal government of Yugoslavia but also those of the six republics was a significant result. Also present at the meeting was Slovenian Foreign Minister Dimitrije Rupel, with whom Jeszenszky held separate talks.

Speaking about his meeting with Rupel, Jeszenszky said they had discussed ways of finding a solution that would guarantee rights for Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, the other republics, former autonomous territories like Kosovo and the Vojvodina and national minorities, too.

Calfa, Antall Discuss Relations

AU2907184791 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, July 26 (CTK)—The premiers of Czechoslovakia and Hungary, Marian Calfa and Jozsef Antall, said here today the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros issue must not affect relations between their countries.

The Gabcikovo-Nagymaros waterworks on the Danube was started by the two countries in 1978, but in 1989 Hungary withdrew from the project on environmental grounds.

This week, Czechoslovakia decided to go ahead with its part of the project at Gabcikovo, and to put the hydroelectric power plant into provisional operation in October 1992.

Calfa proposed that Czechoslovakia and Hungary continue talks on the issue.

Antall said his government has only a very limited scope for negotiations as 98 percent of Hungary's parliamentarians are opposed to it.

The Hungarian Academy of Sciences claims the waterworks, if completed, would seriously threaten Hungary's drinking water supply, Antall added.

Minister-Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Environment Committee Josef Vavrousek will travel to Hungary next month for talks on Gabcikovo-Nagymaros with relevant committees of the Hungarian parliament, Calfa and Antall agreed.

They also discussed the issue of the Slovak ethnic minority in Hungary whose members complain of a lack of Slovak-language schools, newspapers, etc.

Antall said Hungary does not plan to assimilate them, but on the contrary, supports the preservation of their language and culture.

Calfa and Antall are now in Dubrovnik attending a meeting of the Pentagonal premiers and foreign ministers (July 26-27). The regional cooperation group consists of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, and Yugoslavia.

Conscientious Objector on International Meeting

AU2507105091 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 23 Jul 91 p 4

[By Bethlenfalvy: "People Fleeing From Conscription Should Be Treated as Political Refugees"]

[Text] Refusal to perform military service and the issue of refugees will be the topics of next year's international day of conscientious objectors. These issues are very important in Hungary, too, an executive member of the Alba Circle said.

The international meeting of conscientious objectors ended on 22 July in Budapest. Ivan Farkas, an executive member of the Alba Circle—the organization of Hungarian conscientious objectors—told our correspondent that the Alba Circle was first invited to the meeting of conscientious objectors in Vienna in 1990 and, following that meeting, it was entrusted with the organization of a similar event in 1991. Farkas said that in this way, they

had managed to integrate themselves into the European movement of conscientious objectors; for example, they will participate in the continuously operating North and South Working Group. They consider it a success that they have achieved a certain amount of popularity in the last few days (the press followed their meeting with sympathy), and that they were able to show international solidarity with persecuted elements at the protest in front of the Soviet Embassy on 19 July. Next year's meeting will be held in Lyon, France.

Istvan Farkas also told us that international conscientious objector's day will again be held worldwide on 15 May 1992; its theme will be the connection between conscientious objection and the refugee issue. The international organization of conscientious objectors protests any efforts to create a "fortress Europe," as seen in the increase of military forces and in the closing of borders to refugees and immigrants from countries outside Europe.

Answering our question, Farkas said that this was a timely issue for Hungary, too, as young people flee from the SFRY and Romania to Hungary to escape conscription because, for the time being, alternative service is not accepted in these countries. Therefore, these people should be treated as political refugees, Farkas stressed.

The Alba Circle will participate in the vigil on 6 August organized by the Hungarian Forum Against Violence on the anniversary of the nuclear explosion at Hiroshima. Approximately 10,000 signatures have been collected so far during the Alba Cirle's campaign, which started on 15 May, to collect signatures protesting universal conscription and increasing military expenditures.

Shkoder Police Officials Put on Trial

AU2907131191 Tirana ATA in English 0948 GMT 29 Jul 91

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] The same newspaper [BASHKIMI] reports that the trial of the penal case of the April 2 event begins in Shkoder city today. The defendents are Capajev Taci, former head of the section of interior affairs in Shkoder; Dilaver Papari, former police chief; and Gjeke Celaj, former vice-chief of the police.

Interior Ministry Activities Exposed

AU2807145891 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 1 Jul 91 p 2

[Article by Interior Ministry official Enver Goxha: "A Little Light on a Dark Department"]

[Excerpts] The surrender of identity cards in the Ministry of the Interior will not mean a change in convictions. Without a change in convictions, these organs cannot be established on a constitutional basis, no matter what laws might be approved in relation to them.

Since 1981, it seems that some errors or violations of the law by the state security organs have been corrected and that some unjustly sentenced people have been rehabilitated. We say "it seems," because this was not done to condemn the errors of the past but to eliminate some compromised individuals and to protect those who continued their jobs.

The measures were simply a facade, a veil to create an image of a severe attitude toward violations of the party line in the organs of the Ministry of Interior, not because they were violations of the law.

A few directors were removed: these were relatives of persons under attack, servile and arrogant careerists who lacked support. A few persons were arrested and sentenced for being collaborators of the group. Others were excluded from the party and removed from their jobs, transferred, or demoted to lesser positions. [passage omitted]

As usually happens after such purges, new cadres were assigned to top positions (minister, deputy minister, directors, deputy directors, and heads of branches): these were cadres who were competent or incompetent, servile or upright, arrogant or courteous, extremist or moderate, with higher or secondary education. [passage omitted]

The important thing was to create the impression that the bad elements had gone.

At the head of this organization was Zylyftar Ramizi, a typical apparatchik, who had been a mediocre teacher. [passage omitted]

He found fertile soil to cultivate and foster arrogance, servility, and violence and drew many of his friends or their children into the central apparatus. The almost ten years during which "Comrade Zylo" headed the security organs was one of the darkest periods of these organs. He gathered around him a group of cadres who were servile and who sang hosannas to him or gossiped to him about each other. He concealed his ineptitude with a council of three or four security "specialists," without whom he did nothing. He utilized primitive methods to humiliate other workers, taking advantage of every mistake, every instance of lack of attention, or of the violation of a norm or rule. [passage omitted]

For those he caught making a mistake or breaking a rule, the alternative was "jail or the sack." He acted on this principle. Many workers of these organs were dismissed from their jobs and then arrested.

"Comrade Zylo" was the architect of some medieval and inhuman draconian measures. [passage omitted]

Last year, at the time of the peaceful demonstrations in some cities, he took upon himself the operational task of suppressing them. After each campaign, accompanied by his team (some of whom actively shared his passion against basic human rights), he proudly showed us his exploits and their consequences.

On these expeditions, while questioning people who had risen up against the dictatorship, he used every means to learn the names of the instigators and organizers. His savagery in unearthing hostile views led to frightful consequences, even to suicides. [passage omitted]

He wanted to create the impression that he was of great importance and that he resolved the problems and worries of the people. He needed this image very much. Although this image eluded him in the Interior Ministry organs, at least it would be created among the people. Although he was a deputy from somewhere in the southern part of Albania, this did not prevent him from taking an interest in nuts and bolts even in Tropoje and from reporting to the president on the good life in the northern regions, the sound moral and political situation, and any subsidiary issue that he learned about in his meetings with the "people." The booklet about Zylyftar's meeting with Comrade Ramiz Alia reached us without delay, and plans were made for its analysis.

This dedication made him chief of the visa section. Citizens of Tirana and poor souls from other districts well remember "Comrade Zylyftar's Tuesday." Scores of people waited to meet him that day to obtain a passport or visa for abroad. While the citizens greeted him with hope and expressed their thanks, he ordered the comrades dealing with the visas not to issue passports, to stall as much as possible, to put them off as long as they could, thus placing them in a difficult position with the citizens. The comings and goings continued, and complaints about the workers in this sector increased, and meetings took the form of pilgrimages to Mecca.

During the years that he was deputy minister, he never had to buy cigarettes. Every week or two, Lorenc Nenshati, a worker in the ministry who was involved in dubious activities with official approval, brought cartons of Marlboros, Winstons, or Dunhills to Ramizi's office. Zylyftar Ramizi was not the only one who was supplied with cigarettes through this source. So were all those who might be called the "profiteering superstructure of the Ministry of the Interior". It would be interesting if the Ministry of Finance and other appropriate organs were to expose and start an audit of this mysterious enterprise in Durres called "Department 100." Its legal status, its sources of income, and its handling of hard currency and material assets should be investigated.

The question justifiably arises of how this pasha could remain in this department despite his behavior.

We know that the Ministry of the Interior, the State Sigurimi and the Army security organs were instruments of the Albanian Workers Party. This could be seen from their attitude during the processes for the country's democratization. When the people in Tirana brought down the monument, there were cadres who wept at a meeting that was organized; one person pulled out his party card, and another his gun. When, at their insistence, the president himself came to the meeting, they arrogantly asked him to explain why the monument had not been defended in every way, even with weapons.

The attitude toward intellectuals on the part of some directors involved symptoms of pathological aversion. Despite the fact that the right of the security organs to monitor the intelligentsia and young people (the students) was removed after 1982, last year, and especially after Comrade Ramiz Alia's discussions with intellectuals and Interior Ministry cadres that were published jointly and were studied in all party organizations, someone requested the restoration of this right. After the events in Eastern Europe, Zylyftar Ramizi and some other people thought that there was a danger of being overthrown by the brain of the nation, the intelligentsia and the heroic students, the writers and poets, and especially those who were beginning to express themselves publicly.

The inquisition led by ignorance tried to put under its control the "nest," as the club of the Union of Writers and Artists was called. However, there were security cadres who vigorously opposed such a thing. After the events of 2 July, the well-known method of "scorched earth" was used. The party dismissed Zylyftar Ramizi, but, ironically, he was immediately appointed cadre chief in a foreign trade enterprise. Cadre work is well suited to security people because their jobs have always been virtually identical.

There have been monistic and sectarian attitudes whenever any cadre of this department has expressed opinions in support of the democratic processes or has not acquiesced to the pressure exerted against him; such people have been treated with contempt and disdain and pursued for vengeance. A few days ago, one of the cadres, in accordance with the regulations, made a request to the minister to travel abroad to attend his son's wedding. The head of the office signed the appropriate authorization for the issuance of a passport but the Nerulla Zebi, director of security, was notified immediately; he exerted pressure for the withdrawal of this parental right, despite the fact that this contravened the principles of the Constitution. He said, "If I were you, I would not leave the country." The reason was simple: In the meeting with the president mentioned earlier, this comrade expressed to Comrade Ramiz Alia the opinion that he was right in not using weapons against the people when the Enver Hoxha monument was razed, and that the minister's reasons for not acting on the order were humane. Nerulla did not like this.

There can be no question of the renewal or what we have grown used to calling the democratization of these organs, as long as incompetent cadres with outmoded thinking, who took an active part in the suppression of the democratic movement and who have themselves committed acts of violence, continue to remain in charge of important departments. These must be removed as soon as possible from the security service, whoever they may be, and regardless of the "merits" of their forefathers, their family ties, their in-laws, or the nostalgia of those who appointed them to such posts. Their surrender of their party cards does not mean they have changed their convictions. Without a change of convictions, these organs can never be established on a constitutional basis, whatever law may be approved for them. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, it is painful to say this, but let us do so openly: It is necessary to abolish these organs that were a "state" within the state. A new building cannot stand on old foundations. Enough of the facades, deceptions, scenarios, "conspiracies," "groups," imaginary enemies, espionage, slanders, and compromising situations that debased the Albanians' finest qualities and instilled fear and insecurity.

Provisional Executive Committees Appointed

AU3007074391 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 20 Jul 91 pp 1-2

[Announcement by the Council of Ministers' Press and Information Department; place and date not given: "Composition of Provisional Pluralist Executive Committees"]

[Text] In implementation of the People's Assembly Law, "On the Creation of Provisional Pluralist Executive Committees," the Council of Ministers, at its meeting on 19 July, took into consideration the proposals of the political forces of 12 districts, approved the composition of provisional pluralist executive committees, and appointed their leaders in the following districts:

1. Tirana District: Tomor Malasi, chairman; Perparim Bodinaku, Abdulla Kullazi, deputy chairmen; Shaqir Rexhvelaj, secretary.

2. Elbasan District: Argjir Panariti, chairman; Kozma Biba, deputy chairman; Adrian Turku, secretary.

3. Puke District: Pjeter Dema, chairman; Marash Ibraj, secretary.

4. Tropoje District: Halil Elezi, chairman; Hysni Hoxha, deputy chairman; Musa Mulkurti, secretary;

5. Kukes District: Baudin Murati, chairman; Urim Mujo, deputy chairman; Qemal Elezi, secretary.

6. Diber District: Astrit Kuka, chairman; Binas Nina, deputy chairman; Fitim Mata, secretary.

7. Gramsh District: Dilaver Llaha, chairman; Gezim Tocila, deputy chairman; Ylber Bezo, secretary.

8. Permet District: Dhimiter Lici, chairman; Robert Xhorxhi, deputy chairman; Spartak Topoviti, secretary.

9. Librazhd District: Qemal Alia, chairman; Dilaver Stafa, secretary.

10. Gjirokaster District: Pandeli Bediava, chairman; Vangjel Selo, deputy chairman; Isak Babaramo, secretary.

11. Tepelene District: Ahmet Caci, chairman; Luan Daci, deputy chairman; Maliq Xhebro, secretary;

12. Mat District: Arif Karica, chairman; Mehmet Kurti, deputy chairman; Ali Zeneli, secretary.

National Unity Party Holds National Aktiv

AU3007100091 Tirana KOMBI in Albanian 11 Jul 91 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Party National Aktiv"]

[Text] A national aktiv of the Albanian National Unity Party [PUKSh] was held in Tirana on 9 July, involving district party branches, their committees, and other guests.

The report delivered by Idajet Beqiri, chairman of the party's Initiating Commission, and the many speeches stated that the PUKSh has now spread to the majority of the country's districts and has assumed the character of a new political force on clear and stable organizational foundations. The number of its members and supporters is continually growing. Good people, who have distinguished themselves as mature activists in the democratic processes the country is experiencing, have joined the ranks of this party. The aktiv also appreciated the fact that able and uncompromised people who genuinely enjoy the trust of the party's members and supporters and the people have been chosen to lead the party's district branches.

The aktiv described the party's ties with its counterparts in different countries of the world, with political parties in Kosovo and Macedonia and their branches in some countries in Western Europe, and patriotic Albanian societies and associations among our diaspora. It was underlined that in this sense major tasks face the party. The nation is undergoing the most serious and even tragic times, both within the country, and especially in Kosovo and other areas of Yugoslavia, where Great Serbian policies pose a genuine danger of real apartheid and genocide. In this context, the aktiv underlined, it is the task of our party, with its lofty historic mission, to establish ties with political parties at home and abroad in order to make possible the organization of an all-Albanian assembly in defense of the all-national cause.

The aktiv discussed the situation in the countryside, the economy as a whole, and the nonoperation of the rule of law, which are further aggravating the economic crisis and the crisis of confidence. The PUKSh favors a variety of forms of land ownership and strong legal control over the land, which must at all costs bring social peace and not arguments, vengeance, and willfulness, which would seriously damage national unity.

At its close, the aktiv elected a 15-member Managing Committee. The lawyer Idajet Beqiri was elected chairman of the PUKSh Managing Committee. Astrit Hoxha, candidate of sciences and "distinguished teacher," and the historian Gjok Dabaj were elected deputy chairmen. The economist Alfred Koritari was elected secretary, and the following were elected members: Pal Delia, journalist; Astrit Imeri, lawyer; Agur Llanaj, doctor; Gezim Zace, teacher; Ilir Bega, engineer; Ilir Hoti, student; Uk Gjokaj, worker; Ramadan Alica, historian; Xhelil Hoti, economist; Ylli Canko, physicist; and Sadri Sufici, historian.

SDS Coordinating Council 'Freezes' Green Party

AU2907193691 Sofia BTA in English 1728 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 29 (BTA)—Judging from today's decisions of the National Coordinating Council of the Union of Democratic Forces (UDF) and from the reactions they provoked, in the forthcoming elections the opposition will have to compete not only with the BSP [Bulgarian Socialist Party], but with itself as well.

As of today, the Coordinating Council freezes the representation of the Green Party because of its last week's decision to take part in the elections on a separate ticket. "We will fight for a single ticket to the last moment," Mr. Stoyan Ganev, leader of the United Democratic Center, told the press. "Today the UDF-Movement put an end to the UDF," Mr. Aleksandur Karakachanov, leader of the Green Party, told a press conference an hour later. According to him, the Green Party has no other alternative but to "fight for democracy independently."

Today the electoral bill was completed. It is possible that the UDF run for the elections divided. There will be at least two formations: UDF and UFD-Liberals. The UDF-Liberals comprises the Green Party, the Victims of Repression Clubs, the Federation of Democracy Clubs, the Ecoglasnost Political Club, the Democratic Party-Plovdiv and the Democratic Party-Conservative Alliance which are expected to reach an agreement with the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party (BSDP). The UDF comprises the parties and individuals who launched the idea of turning the UDF into a movement.

The crack in the coalition, which was founded in 1989, has appeared and is now growing wider within the separate parties and organizations themselves. The Victims of Repression Club split into two: Part of it preserved its name and joined the UDF-Liberals and another part set up a union which was integrated into the UDF. There was a split in one of the first dissident organizations in Bulgaria, the Federation of Democracy Clubs, the Ecoglasnost Movement and the Democratic Party were also split. The same will probably happen with the BSDP. One-third of its local branches called for an extraordinary congress and under the party's statute the congress should be convened. After the official Bulgarian Agrarian Party and the Nikola Petkov Bulgarian Agrarian Party (Nikola Petkov Agrarians) united on Saturday there was yet another split: Part of the Nikola Petkov Agrarians refused to recognize the unification and remained within the UDF. The UDF Coordinating Council did not recognize the unification either.

It is still difficult to determine the size of the two UDF's. Sociological surveys are unreliable because things are still in the making.

According to party leaders, it is possible that the UDF-Liberals and the Bulgarian Agrarian Party-United, which is headed by Mr. Tsenko Barev (an emigre who returned to Bulgaria two months ago), would reach an agreement on joint action before and after the elections. But it is difficult to say whether they will be willing to join forces with the UDF for the sake of achieving their shared goal: Removing the Socialist (formerly Communist Party) from power.

SDS Liberals Appeal for Opposition Unity

AU2607171791 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 19 Jul 91 p 3

["Appeal of the Union of Democratic Forces—Liberals to the Bulgarian People"; place and date not given]

[Text] Fellow countrymen:

We address you at a fateful time for Bulgaria.

Elections will be held at the end of September. Sorrowful days await us if the former Communist Party [BCP] wins them. The crisis will worsen, prices and unemployment will rise. Europe and the developed countries will turn their backs on us. It is certain that the desperation of millions of people will expose the country to ceaseless conflicts and instability.

We appeal to you because we are concerned by what is happening within the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS]. Some people and groups exist which by their actions and statements are ready to give the election victory to the BCP/BSP [Bulgarian Socialist Party]. We can no longer passively stand by and watch how they are destroying the SDS and attempting, in its place, to create a political movement based on threats and rejection, lacking any constructive program. The fact that some of them have their own personal ambitions is their own affair, but we will no longer tolerate the entire state being thrown into confusion and ideas being imposed by force.

We support the bright image of the SDS that arose at the end of 1989. Bright hopes and pure intentions guided us through those months.

Within a year, the SDS has won a president, and has shown that it is possible to rule Bulgaria and create laws. Now all that we have achieved is represented by our colleagues as an intrigue of the communist majority. All of it is casually crossed out and a label affixed to it saying: "Watch out, it is communist!" Authoritative parties and leaders who played an active part in the struggle with the communist system are having their names blackened and are even expelled from the SDS.

Preoccupied with internal conflicts, we have given the BCP/BSP the chance to raise slogans in defense of legislative democracy, while SDS members and organizations defame it.

The elections are not a war, but a struggle to win trust. It is time to stand on a firm footing. Let us stop these gestures for effect, which are aimed solely against our own members and lead to a weakening of the opposition.

We appeal to you: The "immediate change of the system" is a utopia, as is the slogan "Success." The SDS—Liberals pledges support for the work of the legislature, for a stable transition by means of creating a legislative basis that will eliminate communism.

Fellow countrymen, we appeal to you to soberly and sensibly assess what is happening. Weigh every word that you hear at the rallies, and decide yourselves which road will lead Bulgaria to democracy. Decide for whom you should cast your vote.

We, the SDS—Liberals, propose to you real actions for emerging from the crisis, poverty, unemployment, and unrest:

1. Respect for the law and our very own Bulgarian state.

2. Removal of the BSP from power by means of elections.

3. Trial of those responsible for the national disaster.

4. Return of the property and money of the BSP and the other communist organizations to the state.

5. Firm support for the president. We support his policy of preserving civil peace. We support our country joining the civilized world. We support the economic reform and accelerated privatization of property.

6. A peaceful transition, as early as possible, provided it is peaceful!

Election victory in the name of Bulgaria!

BTA Reviews Elections, Assembly, Fuel Prices

AU2907193491 Sofia BTA in English 1736 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 29 (BTA)—After the talks President Zhelyu Zhelev had today with the leaders of the parliamentary political forces, it was decided that within two days the political forces should present their Central Electoral Commission nominees. The opinion prevailed that the Central Electoral Commission should be chaired by a neutral person, while its deputy chairmen should represent the political forces which comprise the present National Assembly. The political forces expressed their wish that the election act should be technically more detailed as to the process of voting, so that the Central Electoral Commission would not have to make last moment decisions as it was often the case at the time of last year's elections.

Today parliament passed the Statistics Act and opened the debates on the constitutional court bill.

Today it became known that the Federation of Consumers in Bulgaria was admitted to membership in the International Organization of Consumer Unions headquartered in the Hague.

The miners of the six pits of the Burgas copper mines (eastern Bulgaria) have been on strike for two weeks now. All 2400 employees went on strike, including administration and auxiliary staff. They demand a rise in wages, but according to specialists it is the problem of the Burgas copper mines' unprofitability that is at the bottom of the conflict.

In connection with the forthcoming 88th anniversary of the Ilinden-Preobrazhenie Uprising which will be marked on August 2, the Rakovski Legion decided to appeal on the Office of the Prosecutor General for taking measures to prevent any possible provocations on the part of the so-called Ilinden United Macedonian Organization (which was refused registration through court) during the festivities.

Fuel in August will be a bit cheaper as against July, but specialists expect a rise in fuel prices in September ensuing from the increasing exchange rates of the dollar, the National Commission on Prices with the Council of Ministers announced today. A litre of petrol A-96 will cost 5.80 leva, A-93 - 5.60 leva, A-86 - 5.20 leva, Diesel oil - 4.20 leva.

BSDP Comittee Demands Extraordinary Congress

AU2907203391 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] The Initiative Committee for convening an extraordinary congress of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party [BSDP] gave a news conference at the headquarters of the Sofia Press Agency today.

The chances of the congress taking place are considerable since 96 of the existing 273 municipal organizations support the idea.

At the same time, the spokesmen of the Initiative Committee claim that it is rather difficult to establish the exact number of organizations because of the mass exodus from the BSDP and the disintegration of some organizations.

According to the Initiative Committee, the delegates to the extraordinary congress scheduled for 17 and 18 August are expected to discuss the principles and methods of leadership, the political image of the BSDP, and the draft on amendments to the statute and the draft on a programmatic declaration of the congress.

Democracy Clubs Declaration on Election Alliances

AU2907202091 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Excerpt] The Executive Bureau of the Federation of Democracy Clubs, headed by Petko Simeonov, disseminated a declaration which recalls that the Federation is one of the organizations which founded the Union of the Democratic Forces.

Over the last few months, however, the Federation was subject to extraordinary pressure aimed at merging the group, both as an organizational structure and as an ideological platform with the socalled SDS-Movement, the declaration states.

It is also pointed out in the declaration that under the slogan for unity the activists of the SDS-Movement are promoting the same model of a split within all organizations and parties which support the idea of the SDS as a coalition,and which insist on observing the principle and statute of the union and the idea of signing a new election agreement.

The split within the Federation of Democracy Clubs was accomplished according to the aforementioned pattern. A group of members of the Federation, after failing to prevail with their ideas over the First National Conference of the Federation and failing to seize power from the inside, declared themselves as an initiative committee and convened an extraordinary national conference.

In the declaration the executive leadership of the Federation explains that an arbitrary crowd of people had gathered at the conference, who were not representatives of the democracy clubs. Slightly fewer than half of the Democracy Clubs attended. Some of the delegates voted with more than one bulletin and members of other parties also attended and voted, although their clubs did not belong to the Federation.

Petko Simeonov, chairman of the Federation of Democracy Clubs, spoke to reporters. He protested that the SDS Coordinating Council today had recognized the conference held 27 July, as legitimate. For me, the unity of the group has always been a lofty political asset, he said. We did everything within our power to preserve SDS unity. [passage omitted]

Romanian Environment Minister Arrives 29 Jul

AU2907200891 Sofia BTA in English
1901 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 29 (BTA)—The European Community has declared its readiness to render assistance to Bulgaria and Romania in solving their Ruse-Giurgiu ecological problem, setting one political condition: The two countries should present a joint document on the environmental improvement of the area.

Mr. Valeriu Eugen Pop, minister of environment of Romania, arrived on a visit here today for this purpose: Signing this document which would enable the two countries to apply at the EC for assistance.

As already agreed, EC assistance will consist in providing experts and making investments of no less than three million ECU. The condition environment is in will be controlled and assessed by applying uniform methods and treating all ecological problems on an equal basis. This uniformity of approach is necessary because there still is a controversy between Bulgaria and Romania as to the sources of pollution.

A plan for environmental improvement along the Danube will be worked out with the participation of EC experts, thus ensuring broader interaction between the two countries' departments and institutions.

Discusses Kozloduy With Popov

AU2907201091 Sofia BTA in English
1918 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 29 (BTA)—Today Prime Minister Dimitur Popov had talks with Mr. Valeriu Eugen Pop, Romanian minister of environment, in connection with the publications that had appeared in the mass media concerning the situation at the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant, BTA learnt from the Press Center at the Council of Ministers.

The Romanian guest was informed about the actual situation at the N-plant and the measures Bulgaria has taken to find the best and most efficient domestic and international possibilities to ensure the safe operation of the N-plant.

It was agreed to develop a mechanism of maintaining bilateral contacts between the two countries' ministries of environment for the purpose of exchanging competent information and excluding any possibility of disseminating incorrect facts about the ecology in Bulgaria and Romania that could mount social tension. In connection with the ecological problems the two countries share in common, it was decided to draft an agreement which would serve as a basis for working out environmental projects under the PHARE program and for elaborating a comprehensive strategy to follow in the field of ecology.

The prime minister expressed the resolution of the Bulgarian Government to implement radical measures to this effect, citing the decision the Bulgaria's Council of Ministers adopted a few days ago according to which lead production in Bulgaria would be stopped. "What really matters is the health and the lives of people," the prime minister stressed.

Greek Paper Interviews Prime Minister Popov

AU2907193891 Sofia BTA in English
1652 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Athens, July 29 (BTA) - Interviewed by a Greek paper, the leader of the Bulgarian government expressed the opinion that the initiative for demilitarizing the borders, recently launched by Athens, provides a stable basis for further negotiations among Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey. The Bulgarian Prime Minister, Mr. Dimitur Popov, gave an extensive interview for "TA NEA," the largest-circulation afternoon daily in Athens, which the paper brought out today.

The Bulgarian prime minister underlined that the two countries' relations develop in a normal way, they are at an excellent level and the prospects for their further advancement are very good. "I should stress," Mr. Dimitur Popov said, "that the development of our relations is not directed to any third country and that they are a stabilizing factor not only in the Balkans but in Europe as a whole."

Mr. Popov pointed out that the events in Yugoslavia are destabilizing the situation in the Balkans, but he is optimistic and believes that a political solution will be found to the crisis in that neighbour country. Invited to comment on the so-called Macedonian problem and the activation of certain nationalistic circles in Skopje, Mr. Popov answered in the following way: "Let us leave the problems of history to historians. It is not politicians who should evaluate historical facts and historical phenomena."

The Bulgarian prime minister expressed his assurance that the forthcoming parliamentary elections in Bulgaria will pass in a milder political climate. He made an optimistic assessment of the development of the situation in Bulgaria and underlined that any country's democratization is a time-taking process that requires peace and stability.

U.S. NATO Ambassador Arrives for Visit

AU2907201291 Sofia BTA in English 1912 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Ognyan Branichev report]

[Text] Sofia, July 29 (BTA)—Upon his arrival here Mr. William Taft, ambassador of the United States of America to NATO, declared himself to be for the expansion of Bulgaria-NATO relations. As Dr. Manfred Woerner, NATO secretary general, did about a month ago when he paid an official visit to Bulgaria, Mr. Taft hailed the changes in Bulgaria and expressed his opinion that they should be helped along. Before him Dr. Woerner had said that the time of confrontation was over and a new era of cooperation was setting in.

The political forces in Bulgaria stand up for the promotion of relations with NATO, Ambassador Taft was told at a meeting with representatives of the Foreign Policy and National Security parliamentary committees. There are certain nuances in this view with regard to the pace at which these contacts should advance, it was explained to the guest.

Mr. Taft came to Bulgaria for the exchange of views on the programme of contacts with Bulgaria in which stress is laid on the problems of the security of the "old continent" and on the stability in Central and Eastern Europe. He showed understanding for the concern over Bulgaria's national security voiced by the Bulgarian M.P.'s. In this connection the guest declared he stands up for a peaceful settlement of all controversies and rivalry inherited by the Balkan countries from the past.

The U.S. ambassador to NATO let it be understood that the events in Yugoslavia are most alarming. He called on all countries to restrain from any interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs, underlining that it is necessary to look for a solution to all controversial points in Yugoslavia itself. Commenting on the matter, Mr. Taft stressed the role of the European Community in finding a way out of the conflict.

Mr. William Taft met with Mr. Aleksandur Lilov, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Bulgarian Socialist Party, with whom he discussed a number of problems of European security now that the bloc confrontation has been eliminated. The processes underway in the Balkans and the approach for solving the problems of the region within the context of the idea of building a common European home were also considered.

Ambassador Taft had a meeting with representatives of the leadership of the Atlantic Club and the Rakovski Officers' Legion.

It is expected that tomorrow Ambassador Taft will be received by President Zhelyu Zhelev. Talks with Foreign Minister Viktor Vulkov and with officials of the Ministry of Defence are also on the schedule. He will have a meeting with the leader of the opposition Union of Democratic Forces, Mr. Filip Dimitrov.

Reportage on Popov Visit to Greece

WA2907183791

For reportage on the visit by Prime Minister Dimitur Popov to Greece, including reports on his talks with Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis, please see the Greece section of the 29 July West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FRG's Stoltenburg Begins Official Visit

LD2907212191 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 1600 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Gerhard Stoltenberg, German Minister of Defense, today began his official visit to Czechoslovakia. (Lubomir Zumar) phoned in this report:

[Zumar in Slovak] The morning talks between Gerhard Stoltenberg and Lubos Dobrovsky, CSFR Minister of Defense, concerned some aspects of the expected signing of the Czechoslovak-German interstate agreement. When discussing security issues, Gerhard Stoltenberg emphasized that a secure Europe can only exist when Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Hungary cooperate even more closely in the political, economic and military areas. He said that a process of relocation is also taking place in the Bundeswehr, which will be reduced to 370,000, which is by about one-third, while 70,000 soldiers will remain on the territory of the former GDR. The Czechoslovak side expressed interest in extending the possibility of study by Czechoslovak specialists at Bundeswehr military schools.

In the afternoon the Federal [German] Minister of Defense visited the 21st tank regiment in Zatec, where he was welcomed by the Chief of Staff of the Western Military District, Major General Jan Stanek. The commander of the regiment, Major Josef Hompora informed him about the history of the regiment. He then saw the most modern battle technology and accomodation areas of the regiment.

Tomorrow Gerhard Stoltenberg, will go to Poprad, where he will visit the training centre of communications specialists of the Eastern Military District.

Dobrovsky, Stoltenberg Stress European Security

LD2907161991 Prague CTK in English 1251 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Prague July 29 (CTK) - Lubos Dobrovsky and Gerhard Stoltenberg, the Czechoslovak and German defence ministers, today agreed that the creation of an all-European security system should include a new Czechoslovak-German treaty.

After a meeting with Stoltenberg, Dobrovsky told reporters the two officials were in almost complete agreement on all questions of European security. Stoltenberg, who arrived yesterday for a four-day official visit, said the situation in Yugoslavia demonstrated that every country has a stake in European stability.

There was no mention of the transport of Soviet soldiers leaving the former east Germany through Czechoslovakia in today's talks, according to Dobrovsky. He said the problem was primarily a Czechoslovak-Soviet matter and was not of too much concern to Germany. The federal transport ministry will deal with the issue if the Soviets actually request transit rights.

Also agreed on in today's discussions were intensified cooperation between the Czechoslovak and German armies, including officer training, troop exercises and technical consultations.

Dienstbier Views Upcoming Bush-Gorbachev Summit

LD2907170291 Prague Ceskoslevensky Rozhlaz Radio Network in Czech 1000 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier has been asked by our colleague here in the editorial office, Olga Jerabkova, what he expects from the Gorbachev-Bush meeting.

[Begin Dienstbier recording] This is a new stage, a new level in the process of overcoming the original bipolar system. It involves dozens, hundreds, thousands of problems which may rear their heads in the public discussions, but the decision by these top statesmen is clear. The only important thing is to what extent, for example, will Gorbachev be able to implement the results of these talks in his own society. Let us consider what sort of an issue Gorbachev is identifying himself with here and that such a meeting is now possible, because a few years ago nobody could even have imagined it. Today it is an enormous task. The question is whether Gorbachev himself will be able to cope with this task in this society. Let us hope that democratization in the USSR will continue—its democratic change, its changeover to a market economy. This is taking place in a country which has no experience of it whatsoever. Even before the Bolsheviks it did not really exist, there were only the first signs of it. However it is not just a condition for being accepted into the international community. This alone would not be enough. It is also a condition for the survival of the USSR and of the nations living in the USSR in whatever way that state develops, whether it changes into a federation, a confederation, or some kind of loose alliance of free nations. [end recording]

Officials Claimed To Confirm Zak Allegations

AU2907142991 Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech 25 Jul 91 p 3

[Karel Hvizdala report: "We Read in the Most Recent Issue of Swiss WELTWOCHE; Wasp's Nest"]

[Text] In its most recent issue, which was distributed today, the Swiss weekly WELTWOCHE writes about the article "When the Prime Minister Himself Protects the Mafia," which it published exactly one week ago, that it stirred up a wasp's nest. "The accusations by police officer Alexej Zak, who has fled the country in the meantime, met with a wide-spread response and created new controversies. Despite the official denials from Prague, Mr. Zak insists that the top Prague politicians are attempting to sweep economic crime under the carpet."

Ruml: What Zak Says Is True

The authors of today's article in the Swiss weekly ask whether they swallowed the claims of a liar and a confidence man, and whether Mr. Zak, for personal or political reasons, led them by the nose. They sought an answer to this question at the most fitting place in Prague—i.e., directly from Jan Ruml, first deputy federal minister of the interior. His answer is reported to have been comforting. "Jan Ruml emphasized that the Slusovice affair in his opinion is one of the country's most important issues." According to WELTWOCHE, Jan Ruml said word-for-word: "I believe that what Zak says about Slusovice is true."

On the other hand, according to the WELTWOCHE journalists, Mr. Ruml disagreed with Zak completely on the meeting at the Interior Ministry on 25 June. Mr. Zak is said "to have interpreted it somewhat differently." Mr. Ruml allegedly did not mention at the meeting that Kukacka—head of the Slusovice investigative team—used to work for the Fifth Division of the State Security [StB] led by Kilian, currently an official in the Slusovice cooperative. "Kilian did not know Kukacka," Jan Ruml said. "Zak must have misunderstood what I said. It is a mistake of interpretation."

Alexej Zak is supposed to have laughed today at Mr. Ruml's story and indicated with his finger precisely who was sitting where at that moment of the meeting: "Langos here, Agriculture Minister Kubat here, Ruml here, I here, and my superior Koutny here, etc."

At this meeting, Zak says, Ruml literally confirmed that Kukacka worked in the Fifth Division of the Interior Ministry, and that he must be discharged." It is absolutely impossible for me to have misunderstood Ruml's statement. According to other Interior Ministry employees, Major Kukacka allegedly did not answer directly to Kilian but to the Castle.

Attacks Against Sokol

"Alexej Zak's suspicion that [Czech] Interior Minister Sokol did not take the necessary steps in the Slusovice case in time, grew following a meeting in Prague Castle on 31 January of this year. Jiri Krizan, security adviser to President Havel, summoned two Slusovice workers to learn some details from them. Zak himself reported on arms and technology smuggling.... One of the men present there kept silent the entire time. It was Dr. Karel Zeleny, who himself is an agent of the First Division of the StB, known under his cover name 'Trava' [Grass]. Zeleny was buying technology for Slusovice in New York, and had it smuggled into the CSFR," the Swiss weekly continues. The quoted passage ends with a note: "It does not come as a surprise that the men from Slusovice were immediately informed about the meeting and its conclusions."

"Something peculiar happened shortly after the meeting at Krizan's. Zak was able to observe that he was followed at every step. The cars, parking more or less discreetly near his house, had Brno license plates and belonged to a special department of Brno Public Security. This department was under the command of First Lieutenant Antos, whom Zak," as the weekly reports, "knew maintained close contacts with former high-ranking officials of the StB.... Zak wrote a service report on this surveillance, and subsequently his superior, Bedrich Koutny, personally took the report to Minister Sokol in Prague. Sokol denied any knowledge of this, and had it investigated. First Lieutenant Antos eventually explained the situation as follows: It is all a mistake. The Brno policemen were not following Zak but an infamous black-market money changer who lived nearby. The surveillance was ordered by the Uherske Hradiste Department. The interesting part is," today's issue of the Swiss weekly WELTWOCHE observes, "that the surveillance was immediately stopped."

On 5 March, i.e. one day after the meeting in Sokol's office, Engineer Blahynka, [former chairman of the Slusovice cooperative] Cuba's deputy from Slusovice, lodged a legal complaint against Zak contending that Zak demanded a bribe of $1 million. An accident? WELTWOCHE asks. And it goes on to answer its own question: A legal complaint charging Zak with blackmail follows three days later, and he is dismissed. Now, after the accusations were published in WELTWOCHE, Minister Sokol wants to check whether the complaints against Zak could be extended.

It certainly is significant that the Czech Minister is extremely annoyed with Zak today, while the Slusovice affair itself has not excited him much.

Accusations Against Prime Minister Pithart

In the conclusion to the four-page article, the authors and Mr. Zak also repeat the accusations against Czech Prime Minister Petr Pithart. To quote verbatim: "One colleague of Mr. Zak, whose name is known to the WELTWOCHE editorial office, was present at the destruction of secret documents (in a Soviet garrison in Bruntal) and could observe that Peter Pithart's name was mentioned in the files several times, and every time in connection with employees of the cooperative Pokrok.

[Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech on 26 July on page 12 in a similar report on the second WELTWOCHE article adds: "'An expert commission was appointed in November 1990 and assigned with the task of investigating Slusovice. It was composed of representatives of the Federal Interior Ministry, and of the Czech Ministries of the Interior, of Control, and of Finance. Two days before this commission was to surprise Slusovice with a flash visit, according to Zak, Petr Pithart left for Slusovice, and dealt with the cooperative's management behind closed doors.... As a result of Pithart's visit, the commission was dissolved,' WELTWOCHE writes. The prime minister's spokesman confirmed the visit. According to our information, the prime minister's visit really rendered impossible an expedition by the special inspection, which, according to one witness, had 'already

boarded the bus.' The regional prosecutor in Hradec Kralove asked recently that the investigation file on the suicide of one of Zak's informers be passed on to him. There was a mention of this suicide in the first installment of the [WELTWOCHE] article.

"The Military Circuit Court in Brno yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Alexej Zak, and the Main Military Prosecutor's Office asked through the Ministries of Justice and of Foreign Affairs for his extradition."]

Debate Continues Over Assembly Chairman Dubcek

LD2907205791 Prague CTK in English 1829 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Prague July 29 (CTK)—"If Alexander Dubcek thinks private ownership, a market economy and parliamentary democracy—i.e. the principles contained in the civic democratic party (ODS) programme—diverge from the 1990 Civic Forum's (OF) election promises, then we understand that we are, in his view, 'turncoats'," ODS Deputy Chairman Miroslav Vacek told CTK today.

Vacek was referring to the Czechoslovak parliament chairman's interview with CTK Sunday in which he reacted to last week's ODS appeal to resign from his post.

Vacek went on to say Dubcek "of course, does not turn coats—he was, is and obviously always will be a (reform) communist."

The ODS is a rightist party (led by Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus) created after the split of the OF in February.

The chairmen of the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party and the Slovak Social Democratic Party, Jiri Horak and Boris Zala, supported Dubcek in his post here today, saying he is a guarantee of the democratic development in Czechoslovakia.

Although the Liberal Democratic Party (LDS) is opposed to Dubcek's holding the post of parliament chairman, LDS Deputy Chairman Bohumil Dolezal said today he is convinced Dubcek will retain it for the time being because of the present alignment of political forces.

Addressing a news conference, Dolezal said the LDS (a rightist party in the Czech Republic) disagreed with Dubcek's candidature a year ago and still does. Dubcek represents a policy of "improved reform communism," Dolezal said.

LDP Opposed to Dubcek

LD2907210391 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 1600 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Excerpt] The Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] was the last Czech right-wing parliamentary party to join the negative standpoints on the retention of the post of Federal Assembly chairman by Alexander Dubcek. Here is Alexander Pycha with a more detailed report.

[Pycha] The Liberal Democrats stressed at the briefing that their party was in fact the only one that did not agree with Dubcek heading the federal parliament as early as just after the parliamentary elections last year. Deputy chairman Bohumil Dolezal reiterated his party's arguments.

[Dolezal] Dubcek represents the policy of refined reform communism from the year 1968. Although this policy includes certain liberal measures within the framework of the communist system, an inseparable part of it involved the signing of a number of protocols and the 1969 emergency laws. This alone is the reason why the current democratic policy cannot be a continuation of this policy.

[Pycha] The LDP representatives nevertheless admitted that, with regard to the Slovak section of the legislature and the Czech left-wing deputies, the recall of Dubcek from the post of Federal Assembly chairman is impossible in present situation.

The Liberal Democrats also voiced their view on Carnogursky's plan on Slovakia's gaining its independence by the year 2000. They basically agreed with it, because it envisages a constitutional way. According to the LDP, a federation based on the principle "may the best man win" cannot function properly, and they therefore suggest that it be divided as early as in 1994-1995. [Passage omitted]

ODA Wants Dubcek Replaced

AU2907184491 Prague CTK in English 1223 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Prague July 26 (CTK)— The Civic Democratic Alliance (ODA) is ready to support Czechoslovak Federal Assembly (parliament) Deputy Chairman Milan Sutovec if he were a Public Against Violence (VPN) candidate for the post of parliament chairman (now occupied by Alexander Dubcek), parliament deputy for the ODA Jan Stern told journalists here today.

Since the very beginning Dubcek has been unacceptable for the ODA as a parliament chairman but the party respected him as a VPN representative, Stern said. After Dubcek's quitting the movement recently the ODA no longer feels to be obliged to support him.

The ODA disagrees with Slovak Premier Jan Carnogursky's idea of a common state whose existence would end after Slovaks recognize they can defend their independence in Europe, parliament Deputy Libor Kudlacek said in response to Carnogursky's interview with the French daily LIBERATION recently. The ODA believes it is necessary either to make an agreement on a common state with a clearly defined division of powers or an agreement on disintegration, Kudlacek said.

ODA representatives rejected the speculations that Czechoslovak Economics Minister Vladimir Dlouhy should replace current ODA Chairman Pavel Bratinka.

Macek on Reason Behind Call For Resignation

LD2907171291 Bratislava Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Slovak 1900 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Excerpt] We have asked Dr. Macek, deputy chairman of the Civic Democratic Party [CDP], to give his view on Dubcek's interview to CTK concerning demands by the CDP for his resignation from the post of Assembly Chairman.

[Begin Macek recording in Czech] Here is Miroslav Macek, deputy chairman of the CDP, Prague. I would like to express my view on the interview [with Dubcek] by Mr. Hrusinsky on 28 July. My opinion is that to stress that the CDP is demanding Mr. Dubcek's resignation mainly because he stands outside the government coalition since he left Public Against Violence and is inclined to support the Movement for Democratic Slovakia is not quite right since it is only one visible and most acute reason. I think, though, that the real reason why the CDP's Deputies' Club is demanding his resignation lies somewhere else. It is because of his views which he constantly expresses both abroad and in Czechoslovakia. Basically, his views have not changed at all since 1968. They are still reform communist views, and we believe that the assembly chairman should not express reform communist views, especially not abroad, since this is not the direction in which the present government and the present policy of the Republic are going. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Carnogursky on Transgas, Independence, Defense

LD2707083391 Bratislava Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Slovak 1100 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Interview with Slovak Prime Minister Jan Carnogursky by correspondent Lubomir Lindtner; place and date not given: "Ten Minutes With the Prime Minister"—recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Lindtner] It was not by chance that I mentioned the dimension of certain poles in life. I did this because of the result of the talks on the establishment of the Transgas joint-stock company, which should take over the transit gas pipeline on our territory in an appropriate economic fashion. You came to the talks with unequivocal positions on the issue in question. The result of the talks is the setting-up of a commission, which seems to be delaying the solution to the problem.

[Carnogursky] First of all, I hope that it will not delay it for too long. The commission should meet next week, and then again, during one or two weeks, we should meet on a ministerial level and, I hope, make a decision. That is one side of the problem. The other side is that the basic, let us call it property (?proportions) of the future joint-stock company are indisputable from the point of view that about 52 percent of the assets should belong to the Slovak shareholder, probably to the Slovak Gasworks, and approximately 48 percent to the Czech shareholder, which roughly corresponds to the division of assets on the territories of both republics. We have agreed, regardless of when we will agree on the final solution, that by the end of July the Czech Gasworks will transfer to Slovakia about 300 million korunas [KCS] a month; let us say it is the Slovak share of a monthly profit of the present transit gas pipeline. This means that from the beginning of the year it amounts to Kcs 2.1 billion, and every month the Kcs 300 million will mount. In this way we will have at least enough time to discuss the issue, and make a decision which would be the best for the future joint-stock company.

[Lindtner] Economy ministers came to an agreement over Transgas as soon as in February [1991]. It seems to me as if the powersharing bill approved last December was continually made vague in many connections. It seems to me that the Czech and Slovak partners would reach agreement on the problem in question much sooner if it was not for the intervention by the federal subject, whose jurisdiction had been reduced by the bill.

[Carnogursky] Two things need to be said there. One is that we still consider the agreement of 15 February 1991 to be valid, and insist at least on its factual content. Whether it will have a form of a Federal Assembly bill, or of an exemption from the Privatization Bill, can be discussed. Nevertheless, we insist on the factual proportions of this agreement, and will insist on it in the future. In this case the hint in your question is not quite correct. In this case it was the Czech Government that did not approve the previously agreed project. The Slovak Government approved it. In this case the pattern of republics against federation does not apply here. The whole thing is more complex. [passage omitted]

[Lindtner] You must have come across a few reactions in connection with your interview for the French paper LIBERATION, although there was nothing new in it about your opinion on Slovakia's gradual incorporation into Europe. It is interesting that people in Prague did not react too strongly to your words concerning the economy. Answering the question whether independent Slovakia would survive economically, you said the following: This is a sensitive issue. The transformation toward market economy would probably be faster if Slovakia could implement its economic reform without the pressure of central power.

[Carnogursky] I think that my interview for LIBERATION caused undeserved attention, since I did not say anything new in it which I had not said before on other occasions, or in similar words. Maybe this attention was caused by the fact that the original interview was much longer—the editor shortened my statements a bit, and that might be the reason why the general context I had in mind was not so clearly expressed. This is a secondary problem, however.

Decisionmaking on the federal level, in particular in the economic sphere, very often takes more time. One of the reasons is that the Federal Government must take into account the views and interests of both republics. This leads to the fact that a decision made on the federal level can only be a common denominator of the two republics which, as a rule, is less than the republics would wish to achieve. The second thing is that it is more time-consuming since to find out the republics' views, and to harmonzie them with each other and with the view of the Federal Government, simply takes time. [passage omitted]

[Lindtner] Czech Prime Minister Petr Pithart, reacting in his regular radio interview to your already mentioned inteview for LIBERATION, admitted that your stance has already been known for some time, but on the other hand, he added that, I quote: I am upset by his changing positions of the Slovak side, unfulfilled promises. This is a warning. End of quote. Is there anything in the relation between the Czech and Slovak governments which led Prime Minister Pithart to say such a thing?

[Carnogursky] No. At least since I have been in the post of prime minister the Slovak Government, it has not changed a single one of its declared positions.

[Lindtner] Since you are reacting to statements by politicans from Prague, I would be interested to know your reaction to the view of [Federal] Defense Minister Dobrovsky, who managed to transform your ideas about a possible set-up of a home guard into a reassessment of the principle of troop redeployment in Slovakia, and said that because of your position, a session of the Council of Defense must be held.

[Carnogursky] I am at least disappointed by Minister Dobrovsky's statements at a news conference [words indistinct]. He phoned me on Tuesday or Wednesday morning, I think, and asked me about the position of the Slovak Government on the issue of a home guard. This home guard issue has been opened by the public without any participation of the Slovak Government. He then interpreted this telephone conversation with me in a biased way, leaving out many points. This style should not be used in politics. This is one thing. The other thing is that I told him clearly enough that the Slovak Government had not discussed the matter, nor intended to do so. If the issue of a home guard became topical some time in the future, the Slovak Government would take a coordinated action with the Czech and Federal governments. While we are talking about this, Minister Dobrovsky has the least right to say something, since according to a State Council of Defense decision, redeployment of troops in Slovakia should be implemented because the Army should be deployed evenly on the whole territory of the state, since a potential danger is also evenly placed on the whole territory, if not otherwise. Minister Dobrovsky is not fulfilling this task set by the State's Council of Defense, because in the second half of this year there will be a delay in the schedule of the redeployment of troops. It is precisely this experience that can inspire some people in Slovakia to open the home guard issue again.

[Lindtner] Are you willing to present these facts at the session of the State Council of Defense?

[Carnogursky] Yes, of course.

KDH Official Upholds Criticism of Carnogursky

AU2607170991

[Editorial Report] Bratislava SLOVENSKY DENNIK in Slovak on 24 July on pages 1 and 2 carries a 1,300-word statement by Tibor Boehm, LLD., member of the Christian Democratic Movement (KDH) Council, entitled "The Right To Have an Opinion." In the interview, Boehm responds to the "claims" made by Jan Carnogursky, Slovak prime minister and KDH chairman, in the 12 July issue of the KDH daily SLOVENSKY DENNIK.

Boehm first challenges Carnogursky's assertion that within the KDH Boehm has "stayed alone" within his criticism of Carnogursky's leadership of the movement. Boehm points out that in a recent interview for Bratislava PRAVDA, Carnogursky himself "admitted that there is a current within the KDH advocating a more radical national policy," a current that is represented, for example, by Slovak National Council Deputy Chairman Jan Klepac. He also refers to an article by Bartolomej Kunc in the 12 July issue of SLOVENSKY DENNIK, which reportedly "proved the existence of a different opinion on the constitutional arrangement of the state (within the KDH) than the one represented by the movement's chairman." Finally, Boehm also cites a statement issued by the KDH district leadership in Ziar nad Hronom, in which representatives of the district "unanimously called for a sovereign and independent Slovakia on the confederative principle." According to Boehm, SLOVENSKY DENNIK "refused to publish" the statement "upon intervention by KDH Central Secretary Jan Petrik."

Boehm goes on to contest Carnogursky's claim that there is "full scope for criticism within the framework of the movement" and that it was therefore unnecessary, and disloyal, for Boehm to "go public" with his criticism. Boehm says that before giving an interview to SLOBODNY PIATOK, he tried to publish his ideas about the constitutional arrangement of the state in SLOVENSKY DENNIK, the KDH's own daily. These efforts were "to no avail," he says. Boehm adds that "I also do not consider that there is full scope for criticism when critical contributions to the discussion are curtailed, once for reasons of time, another time by interrupting the speaker and carrying on with the next item on the agenda, or by postponing debate until the late hours of the evening."

In his statement, Boehm also comments on the circumstances of his resignation from the post of CSFR prosecutor general last year. He says that he advocated a

"more uncompromising, faster, and more rigorous course of action in investigating serious criminal activity, such as the issue of the property of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia." This concept reportedly "ran up against the resistance of some reform liberals who were closer to the president than myself." Because he did not want to escalate his conflict with the president's men, Boehm says, he submitted his resignation. Initially, he was offered the post of ambassador. Shortly thereafter, however, he spoke in parliament where "I explained that [World War II Slovak President] Doctor Tiso is not on the list of war criminals and that I will not make criminally liable the initiators of, and participants in, the installation of a plaque for him at Banovce." About two hours after this speech, Boehm says, a special messenger delivered a letter from Vaclav Havel to him in which the president accepted his resignation. The offer of an ambassadorial post was never repeated, he adds.

In concluding, Boehm expresses his conviction that the KDH's "prestige would benefit if the two [Carnogursky] brothers did not share two important constitutional posts."

VPN Proposes Referendum on State Setup

LD2907164691 Prague CTK in English 1337 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Bratislava July 29 (CTK)—The Public against Violence (VPN) movement in Slovakia wants to initiate a referendum on the state setup in Czechoslovakia, VPN Chairman Jozef Kucerak told journalists today.

The decision to propose a referendum was taken during a meeting saturday of the VPN's leading body, the Slovak Council, at Ziar nad Hronom, central Slovakia.

Czechoslovakia is currently a federation made up of the Czech and Slovak republics. Slovak politicians have been pressing for a review of the existing arrangement.

Kucerak said that a time when parties and politicians are deviating from their original election programmes, the people themselves should declare whether or not they wish to live in a common state.

At the VPN Slovak Council session, Kucerak took issue with a recent statement by Slovak Premier Jan Carnogursky (Christian Democratic Movement-KDH) that Slovakia's aim is to join an integrated Europe as a separate state by the year 2000.

Kucerak told the session such statements do not contribute to the necessary stability of the country.

At today's press conference, Kucerak said a common state must be either a unitary one or a federation. There is no third way, he stressed.

He argued that a referendum, made possible by a law passed by the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly (parliament) earlier this month, would help stabilise the situation "so that we can finally turn our attention to the urgent economic problems" facing the country.

Asked whether the country could afford to hold a referendum, Kucerak said it would be a greater luxury to implement the secessionist notions of some parties and politicians.

Speaking about plans to transform the VPN from a movement into a party this autumn, Kucerak noted that the VPN stands by its liberal positions. It supports individual freedoms and the curtailing of the functions of the state, and favours a free-market economy, he said.

Bavaria's Streibl on Sudeten German Problem

AU2707170091 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 27-28 Jul 91 p 8

[Report by "LV": "Dienstbier Rejects Demands"]

[Text] Prague—Bavarian Minister President Max Streibl arrived on an "official visit" in the Slovak capital Bratislava on Friday [26 July]. He called the visit of a large delegation of the Bavarian Landtag [legislature] and the government of the Free State an "official" one because he wanted to stress different aspects in Prague, where he was under considerable pressure from the Czech opposition, to demands of the Sudeten German organization. Streibl interpreted his visit to Prague as "an excursion of the CSU [Christian Social Union] Landtag group that we (members of the land government) have joined." According to observers, the reason was that during an official visit to Prague, every word in connection with the difficult and controversial issue of the Sudeten Germans could be viewed as an official standpoint that was possibly not totally in line with the Bonn government's standpoint.

Streibl felt this drastically when he met with CSFR Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier in Prague. Dienstbier stressed again that any compensation of whatever type, dating back to claims from the time before 1948, was out of the question, no matter who made such claims. He said that this also hit many Czechoslovak citizens and citizens in exile hard. He said that, in addition, some claims were extremely dubious because they concerned Jewish assets that had been Aryanized by Sudeten Germans. Dienstbier added that if the democratic government in Prague wanted to survive the next elections, it could not consider the Sudeten German demands that were formulated and accepted by the CSU at its enlarged Presidium meeting in Ansbach. Streibl said that "nobody in Germany, including the Sudeten Germans," wanted to be the election helpers of antidemocratic forces.

During the Bavarian politicians' official visit to Bratislava, Slovak Prime Minister Jan Carnogursky and the

chairman of the Slovak National Council (land parliament), Fratisek Miklosko, were the hosts. Both are believed to have a Christian orientation, and they distinguished themselves as leading Slovak dissidents against the totalitarian Communist regime. The visitors from Bavaria offered their Slovak partners help in the areas of nuclear energy, automobile production, and environmental protection. Following the talks with Carnogursky, Streibl and some members of his delegation met with Vladimir Meciar, the former Slovak prime minister, who opposes Carnogursky and the present governments in Bratislava and Prague.

Carnogursky, Streibl on States' Independence

LD2607232391 Prague CTK in English 1533 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Bratislava July 26 (CTK)—Slovak Premier Jan Carnogursky said here today that nations, not states based on bureaucratic principles should be the fundamental building blocks of the future Europe. Carnogursky spoke at a press conference given after talks with Bavarian Minister President Max Streibl who flew into Bratislava from Prague at noon today. Carnogursky stressed that Bavaria supports a strong standing for the individual states of Federal Germany and has experienced the transfer of states' powers to the European Community. In an interview for the july 22 edition of the French daily LIBERATION, Carnogursky said Slovakia aims to become independent by the year 2000 when Czechoslovakia's admission to the European Community will be discussed, and to enter integrated Europe as an entirely sovereign state. Streibl praised the creation of a joint Bavarian-Slovak working group which drew up a plan for cooperation in all areas, especially in environmental protection. He said the regions lying on the Danube, including Bavaria and Slovakia, should form an economic unit. In this connection he noted the projected opening of a Rhine-Main-Danube channel next year which will connect the Atlantic Ocean and the Black Sea. Streibl voiced the conviction that national states and national borders will never be so important in the future Europe as they were in the past. Carnogursky said Streibl will return back to Czechoslovakia before the end of this year heading a delegation of businessmen. Streibl has been in czechoslovakia since yesterday at the head of a delegation of the Bundestag Christian Social Union Party.

Deputy Minister Pancir on Foreign Trade Problems

LD2907205191 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 1600 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Josef Pancir interviewed by Jaroslav Skalicky; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Skalicky] Mr Deputy Minister, what is our foreign trade balance for the first half of this year in comparison with the same period last year?

[Pancir] Well, it is not very good. Our export balance has so far reached only 80.2 percent of last year's reality. Import has reached 83.4 percent. As far as the market economy is concerned, we have reached almost 90 percent of last year's reality. In the sphere of export we have been doing quite well in particular in some countries, such as for instance the Federal Republic of Germany, where the index has reached 113.5 percent of last year's reality, and with the European Community as a whole 107.6 percent. On the other hand, though, our export to some other countries has dropped a bit, for instance with Austria.

If we look at the sphere of import, on the whole we have reached about 81.3 percent of last year's reality. The situation is varied, though, if we look at individual territories. For instance the Federal Republic of Germany represents only 76.3 percent, the EC as a whole 82.5 percent, but all the other advanced market economies only 67.9 percent.

[Skalicky] The trade balance with non-market economies, it means the former socialist countries, is much worse, though.

[Pancir] So far this is caused mainly by slow development of trade with the Soviet Union. Although it is true that in comparison with the other East European countries our trade balance with the Soviet Union is slightly higher, one must admit that 55.4 percent of last year's export is very little.

[Skalicky] By introducing market economy, trade with some countries has virtually stopped, like Bulgaria and Romania, although we have outstanding debts there.

[Pancir] You are right. With Bulgaria, for instance, where we have considerable assets, the import in the first half of this year was only 28.5 percent in comparison with last year's reality, which is really very little. Even worse is the situation in Albania, for instance, where the import dropped to 12.8 percent. On the other hand, our relations with Hungary are going quite well.

[Skalicky] What measures could boost our export?

[Pancir] It is necessary to look for new possibilities. [passage omitted]

Number, Scale of Foreign Investments Cited

AU2907184991 Prague CTK in English 0744 GMT 25 Jul 91

[Text] Prague July 25 (CTK)— Director of the Czechoslovak Federal Agency for Foreign Investment Zdenek

Drabek said foreign investment must be sped up and no obstacles must be put in its path.

Drabek, in the current issue of the weekly "REFLEX," said most foreign investors come to Czechoslovakia just to look around and wait for the political situation to stabilize.

"It is wrong to think that billions have already been invested in Czechoslovakia," he said. "Of the 2,890 joint ventures already established, only about 60 have a capital contribution of more than 10 million crowns (about 330,000 USD) [currencies as received]. Only about five contracts involve really big foreign investment."

Drabek, who works in the Federal Economics Ministry, said Czechoslovakia's foreign investment situation cannot be compared to Poland's or Hungary's since the latter two started much earlier.

Antall Addresses Budapest Ambassadors Conference

LD2907133691 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1000 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] The hexagonal cannot be an anti-German organization, and Hungary cannot pursue an anti-Soviet policy. Jozsef Antall spoke at the two-day ambassadors' conference that began today in Budapest. Krisztina Antalfy reports.

[Antalfy] Beginning his opening speech, Jozsef Antall stressed that in the past year our foreign policy has been characterized by the continuation of proper endeavours, as well as change. Foreign policy is continuous in the sense that diplomacy before the change of the system was also done primarily based on agreement those who claim that there are no new inspirations, that no new political will is asserted, are not telling the truth. Therefore, the prime minister thinks it is unacceptable if either the opposition or the press fail to recognize the meaning of Hungary's new international considerations. The fact that we are in contact with the world's leading states is not by chance, but is the result of a deliberate foreign policy strategy.

Then, the prime minister pointed out that only those in agreement with government policy can represent the country. This, however, does not exclude differences of opinion or the freedom to argue. However, no one in a foreign affairs post can represent a stance in contrast with government policy.

Jozsef Antall stressed that, in Hungarian foreign policy relations, the United States, Canada and NATO enjoyed a priority, but he firmly emphasized that the hexagonal cannot be an anti-German organization and Hungary cannot pursue an anti-Soviet foreign policy. He said it is libel that the government has spoiled relations with the Soviet Union or with neighboring countries. The prime minister thinks we have a good chance to become full EC members by 1997-98.

Antall Comments on Foreign Policy

LD2907185891 Budapest MTI in English 1515 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Budapest, July 29 (MTI)—Prime Minister Jozsef Antall delivered a lecture on Monday at the conference of ambassadors which opened here today.

In the second part of his address, Antall discussed the Pentagonale-turned-Hexagonale, following the acceptance of Poland. He said the Hexagonale is not an alternative to European integration.

Antall termed the Hexagonale as some sort of rehabilitation organization, a group which aims at restoring the traditional historical co-operation and system of relations of the Central European and the Alps-Adria region. Antall firmly denied that the organization is anti-German, that it was organized to counterbalance the frequently mentioned German hegemonistic efforts.

Discussing Hungarian-Soviet relations, Antall said his government strives to balance these, to uphold economic relations and to reach agreement on various issues. He said Hungary cannot engage in politics against the Soviet Union, and termed as slander all allegations which say the government had ruined or aggravated its relations with the Soviet Union.

Antall said bilateral relations continue to be correct and good. However, he said the relations cannot be free from all tensions as the Soviet debts have not been settled as yet.

Speaking about Hungary's relations with her neighbouring countries, Antall said that although the government considers the situation and future of the Hungarian minorities living in the neighbouring countries to be of fundamental importance, this cannot be the sole consideration in bilateral relations.

Antall also discussed the position the Hungarian Government has taken with respect to the Yugoslav crisis. He said an important aspect for a peaceful settlement is that the Yugoslav Federal Government disperse all assumptions whereby the Serbian nationalists engaged in guerilla warfare are in some sort of coalition with the Yugoslav People's Army. He also said it would not be appropriate to deal with the individual member republics on the basis of historically rooted sympathies or antipathies.

Analysing the Hungarian foreign policy strategy, he stressed the importance of intensifying relations with the Far East, particularly Japan, alongside North America and Europe. Antall also termed intensification of economic and political relations with the Middle East and the Islamic countries to be important.

Television Viewers Question Antall

LD2907095191

[Editorial Report] Budapest MTV Television Network in Hungarian, monitored in progress, at 1900 GMT on 28 July carries live a 60-minute phone-in program with Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall moderated by correspondents Mihaly Kocsis and Pal Bodor. Following a lengthy studio discussion of the current status and role of Hungarian radio and television, the show turns at 1930 GMT to questions from viewers.

The first questioner asks why the government did not call to account the leaders of the old regime, and also asks about the so-called Justicia plan, which, the questioner says, was designed to meet that need. Is it too late to implement this plan?

Antall acknowledges that there is natural sense of justice and fairness in the public which should be satisfied, and acknowledges the fact that there are people in the upper strata of society today who managed to salvage a lot for themselves from the old regime.

Regarding the Justicia plan, Antall says: "This does not mean the same in a political and in a legal sense. It is obvious that, in a political sense, to do this an appropriate political

stance, atmosphere, if you like, political organization is necessary." "Lawyers and legal scientists are busy working out how could it be possible to settle this question from a legal point of view in Hungary."

A subsequent question asks Antall when real political and economic change will take place in Hungary.

Antall, citing the progress of privatization, agrees the process ought to be accelerated. He goes on: "it is clear that it will be incredibly difficult for the first government, because before this transformation could happen in the entire region the entire economic structure of the USSR collapsed. No government could do anything else, or any better. People feel their situation is uncertain, the standard of living of a wide social strata has deteriorated. This is the fact of the matter. We are fully aware of this. We also know that every measure and political step has to be made in this interest. But, there are no miracles. As regards the question, how long will this take, it is very difficult to say. I can only say that economic examination supported by international investigation, shows that if we consider external factors, such as the collapse of the Soviet market, the collapse of the eastern and central European market, then the price of the transformation means that this year and next year are going to be the most severe. By the end of the following year, a slow upturn, a slow improvement, is being forecast. However, it is not certain that everybody will feel it immediately."

A viewer asserts that everybody has had enough of the peaceful transition and of Antall-style democracy.

Antall says that this kind of sentiment is understandable. He says: "I recommend that Hungarian television to show more and more 1 May marchs, show Rakosi, how he spoke. They can also show Kadar and the rest of them. They should show some good programs about the history of the last forty years. That would strongly argue for people not wishing communism back when they come across difficulties resulting from freedom and democracy." "I said I am an optimist in attitude and behavior, and that I am skeptical in my assessments. I think the task of a chief of staff is to analyze in a skeptical way and not underestimate the enemy. However, when he leads the bayonet charge, he obviously has to be an optimist. Otherwise, who the hell will follow him? The other thing is that when the government was formed I said to them, gentlemen, do you know that you are members of a kamikaze government, because this is a government which can hardly be popular, because everybody knows exactly what sort of unpopular measures will have to be implemented."

The last questioner deals with the situation in the present coalition and asks if Antall has a contingency plan ready for its possible collapse.

Antall denies that there will be serious trouble with the coalition. He does not think a rift will occur: "I think that in politics, in a given situation, opportunities have to be recognized and action has to be carried out accordingly. I do not think that one should act according to a prepared script."

Pozsgay Analyzes Future of Democratic Alliance

AU2907120291 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 Jul 91 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Imre Pozsgay, co-founder of the National Democratic Alliance, by unidentified reporter in Budapest, on 25 July: "Where To, Hungary?"—first paragraph is MAGYAR HIRLAP introduction]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Following a news conference at the Puski Publishers' office, Imre Pozsgay granted our correspondent a short interview.

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] At the September 1987 [opposition roundtable] meeting in Lakitelek, you came as the authorities' sole representative. Which representatives from the current authorities would you like to see at the National Democratic Alliance's [NDSZ] planned general assembly in September?

[Pozsgay] I would not like to make any personal selections. I would say that everybody who accepts the basic principle that there are still tasks to be resolved here should come to the meeting.

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] Which extra-parliamentary forces could the NDSZ possibly coalesce with?

[Pozsgay] I would be wary of naming any parties because that could be seen as baiting or premature predicting. However, if I am to answer your question, then I have to tell you in advance that I have not spoken to the parties in question about this issue. For the sake of argument, I could foresee the Agrarian Alliance, the Entrepreneurs' Party, and some of the trade unions as possible allies.

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] How about the parliamentary parties?

[Pozsgay] Basing myself on the power relations and the political situation of the moment, I could foresee a coalition with any of the parties.

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] What is the fundamental difference between the initial phases of Lakitelek and the launching of the NDSZ?

[Pozsgay] Lakitelek was the last great initiative before our change of regime. The NDSZ is a movement created in the constitutional context of the current period, after our change of regime. Thus, the NDSZ is the first significant and undeniably new movement that does not have a past.

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] To what extent is the NDSZ united?

[Pozsgay] We cannot be united because the NDSZ is a movement that is faced with tasks awaiting a consensus. The situation will be different if a party springs from the movement, a party that wants to measure its strength at elections.

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] What characteristics will the party have?

[Pozsgay] It will be national and democratic. That also means that we will be patriotic democrats and democratic patriots.

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] Why have you left out the liberal adjective?

[Pozsgay] I prefer the Hungarian term for liberal, "szabadelvu." Incidentally, this is not an alien term for our movement because we refer to Deak, Eotvos, and Bibo [historical figures, philosophers and statesmen]. Liberalism [szabadelvuseg] is a basic norm for us, and politics only start after that. Anybody who is not liberal in Europe is not at home on this continent. [passage omitted]

Smallholders Party Develops Program

LD2807024291 Budapest MTV Television Network in Hungarian 1730 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] The chairman of the Independent Smallholders' Party [FKgP] held his first rally since the election. Jozsef Torgyan spoke in Pecs.

[unidentified correspondent] I realized after being elected chairman that the FKgP had no program—this is how Jozsef Torgyan started his speech. He admitted this was why he had had to hide from journalists. Since then he managed to draw up the main points of a program which, as he stressed, does not include his personal ideas but was prepared in view of the interests of the party. According to this the smallholders wish to act as a conservative right-wing party in the future, relying on the peasantry as a mass base as before, they consider themselves the party of the owners supporting all bourgeois strata. They will launch the FKgP political academy in the autumn. They do not keep it a secret that their aim is to become the largest and most influential party in the country within a short time.

Goncz Views Regional Problems

LD2907210991 Budapest MTV Television Network in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] The Speaker of the Australian Senate has been having official discussions in our country since Thursday. The politician was received today in his office by President Arpad Goncz.

The eight members Australian delegation, led by Kerry Sibraa, which has been on an official visit to our country for five days now, focussed during the meeting with Arpad Goncz on the situation in Central and East Europe, and within this on the position of Hungary.

Answering a question about the dramatic events in Yugoslavia, the president said, that although there is serious fighting just a few km from our southern borders, there is complete peace and quiet in our country. In our judgement this provides suitable opportunities and security for investors of foreign capital.

Our President also stressed that the political and economic collapse of the Soviet Union is not in the interests of our country. Therefore, he added, we will do everything we can, to insure that the democratization processes in the Soviet Union achieve their goals.

The delegation showed lively interest in the problems of the Gabcikovo power station as well. In reply to this, Arpad Goncz had emphasized that the experts of the two countries can look forward to lengthy and not easy negotiations. At the same time, the problems that have developed cannot lead to a worsening of a possible conflict situation.

Grishin To Lead Soviet Pullout Talks Delegation

LD2907172991 Budapest MTI in English 1410 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Budapest, July 29 (MTI)—Admiral Yuriy Grishin, deputy of the minister of external economic relations of the Soviet Union, will be the negotiating partner of Antal Annus, secretary of state at the Hungarian Ministry of Defence, the government commissioner for the financial and economic issues related to the Soviet troops pull-out from Hungary, MTI has learnt.

Hungarian Minister of International Economic Relations Bela Kadar was informed about this in a letter from his Soviet colleague Konstantin Katushev.

Defence Ministry spokesman Gyorgy Keleti told MTI the Hungarian side would like to continue the talks which broke off on June 25 as early as possible, perhaps at the beginning of August. He said the talks should be completed by the end of the month.

Keleti said that Lieutenant General Viktor Shilov, who headed the Soviet delegation to the talks in June, was not authorized to clarify economic issues, his licence was only to settle military and technical problems. The Hungarian side would now like Admiral Grishin to have the proper mandate to continue the talks, in the hope that a correct agreement taking the interests of both side into consideration be reached.

Under the accounting method approved earlier, the Hungarian claim for environmental damage is some 60,000 million forints, of which the Soviets acknowledge at most 3,500 million. The claim for unrealized maintenance on Hungarian properties is 14,300 million forints, which Moscow also holds just. The value of facilities built by the Soviets but which cannot be used by the Hungarians is 30,000 million forints, and this is the amount with which the 53,400-million-forint Soviet claim should be reduced.

Protest Against Filling of Gabcikovo Canal

LD2907191691 Budapest MTV Television Network in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Very soon our country protest at government level about the filling of the canal leading to the power station, Gyorgy Samsondi-Kiss, Hungarian Government commissioner for the [Gabcikovo-Nagymaros) water barrage

has said. [Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Here before us is a map. Please explain what, precisely, is happening. [Samsondi-Kiss] Here is Dunakiliti on this map. Facing Dunakiliti is the Dunakiliti dam. A pumpingship stopped opposite the dam; three large-bore pipes were brought out of it, and via these the water is being pumped out of the Danube into this so- called headwater canal (felviz csatorna).

The Slovak side told us at the end of June that it wished to fill the canal with a minimal amount of water so the canal's coating should not be further damaged. Nature is breaking through the canal's coating; trees are growing and they would like to inundate it with water so that this does not continue.

This waterflooding is, nonetheless, a step by means of which they wish to demonstrate that they are resolved to begin operating the works.

[Correspondent] When this filling process was announced to Hungary, did we take countermeasures, or how did we react to this announcement?

[Samsondi-Kiss] Naturally, when I met the government commissioner, Mr. (Dominik) Kocinger, on 10 July, I stated in writing that I could not, and did not, assent to this, since this was a step toward beginning the operation of the works.

[Correspondent] At the moment, this work is taking place on Slovak territory. Yet the water which, in the end, gets into the headway canal is from the common Danube. Will diplomatic steps be taken?

[Samsondi-Kiss] Yes, you are entirely right. The work is taking place on Slovak territory, but approval and acceptance by the border waters committee are also necessary to take water out of the Danube.

[Correspondent] Which are lacking.

[Samsondi-Kiss] They are lacking. This filling process cannot even be dovetailed into the so-called joint agreement plan, which pertained to the original building work. So it at any event is illegal. Beyond this, we are now working on a further protest. [end recording]

Jan-Jun Industrial Production Declines

LD2907192991 Budapest MTI in English 1634 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Budapest, July 29 (MTI)—Hungarian industrial production declined in all branches in the first half of the year, its production value totalled 697,900 million forints, figures of the Ministry of Industry and Trade reveal.

The amount of production was 20 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1990. The decline in the production of metallurgical products was more than 20 per cent. The greatest decline within the processing industry was noted in the engineering industry, with more than 30 per cent. The main reasons for this are the decline in domestic demand, the narrowing of east European market opportunities, and the delay in the reorganization of the largest engineering industry companies. In view of the decline in production, companies used 616 petajoules of energy in the first half of the year, which is 1.7 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1990.

The majority of industrial production is provided by 700 businesses which employ some 752,000 workers (these units employ more than 300 workers each). Average wages in industry totalled 15,901 forints, which is 34.7 per cent higher than a year ago. At the end of June, there were 165,000 unemployed on record. Dismissals continue to affect industry, mainly engineering industry.

Agreement With CSFR on Adria Pipeline Debt

LD2907223791 Prague CTK in English 2014 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Budapest July 29 (CTK)—Czechoslovakia and Hungary have reached a compromise to compensate for the 21.5 million convertible rubles Hungary owes Czechoslovakia for the building of the Adria oil pipeline.

The Hungarian MTI news agency reported that Czechoslovakia will write off the original debt and the interest accumulated since 1974 if Hungary forgives the balance-of-trade deficit incurred by Czechoslovakia over the same period. Under the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance's barter system, Czechoslovakia sent more goods to Hungary than vice versa.

The Adria pipeline provides oil to Czechoslovakia from the Adriatic Sea through Yugoslavia and Hungary.

The compromise was announced after a meeting between representatives of the two governments. The Hungarian Ministry for International Economic Relations said the agreement will be signed Wednesday in Bratislava.

Free Trade Talks With Poland, CSFR Open

LD2607233891 Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Text] Budapest, July 26 (MTI)—Expert talks have opened to prepare the Hungarian-Polish-Czechoslovak free-trade agreement, said Janos Czibula, head of department at the Ministry of International Economic Relations. He said: The exploratory talks are of a bilateral nature and first round has already been held with the Polish partners. At these talks, the sides reviewed the price systems, the export and import boosting methods, and the competition regulations of the two countries. Trilateral co-ordination is expected to take place later on, in the spirit of the Visegrad summit. However, the free-trade agreement should be in concert with the on-going taaks of these three countries with the European communities and the EFTA. In answer to when the free-trade agreement would come into force, Czibula said the Polish side would like to realize this from January 1, 1992, while the Hungarian and the Czechoslovak sides believe no deadline should be set as yet, as there are still many problematic issues.

Walesa Wants More Commitment From All

AU2907124591 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27-28 Jul 91 p 1

[Malgorzata Subotic report: "The President Is Dismayed"]

[Text] The president said that on Tuesday he will "move to the attack" because he is unhappy with the situation in Poland, and said that he would hold a news conference every week.

"We must alter the system, there is no possibility of turning back," said the president at a news conference on Friday which discussed a package of trade union legislation. "Could we please all display greater commitment, because we are all in the same boat. From the Belvedere I can already hear a storm brewing, and I am beginning to be afraid. I am dismayed. My chair is threatened. I have left my house and family, and now I am being criticized for wanting to be in power.

I did not want to be in power," the president continued. "I knew the reforms would be terribly difficult, and that has been confirmed. I wanted the Belvedere to be occupied by a man who would not be against the people, but with them. I let you and the government undertake all the activity, but things are not going well."

In Walesa's opinion there are great unused possibilities in Poland, and as president he will participate and assist in "achieving normality." Progress is being hampered by a lack of legal regulations. The new trade union laws are an example of a legal tidying-up of the system.

"Here's an end to the old law dating from the martial law period, and an end to the old Trade Union Act," said Lech Walesa. "The government and state are no longer employers. It will no longer be possible to haul the minister of industry on the carpet to win more industrial orders, or the minister of social policy to increase wages, though of course the state will continue to be interested in these problems," Walesa concluded.

Party X Leader Questions Walesa 'Bias'

LD2907212691 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 2000 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Stanislaw Tyminski has, in an open letter of Party X to President Lech Walesa, expressed fears at the bias of the President [words indistinct]. Tyminski writes: Television has made public the statement by the President from which it transpires that instead of adhering to the Constitution and the electoral law, and being the President of all Poles, you are adopting a biased stance, threatening the electors that in the case of an electoral victory by Party X you will oppose this. The question arises of whether the President intends to break the law? If so, then which side does he intend to take in the coming elections? It is with these words that Stanislaw Tyminski ends his letter to the President.

Poll Backs Sejm Rather Than President

LD2907224191 Warsaw PAP in English 2102 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 29—The TV opinion polling centre OBOP probed into public opinion on the recent dispute between President Lech Walesa and the lower house Sejm.

The results showed that the responders tended to stand on the side of the Sejm rather than of the president. 20 percent of them supported Lech Walesa's proposal to vote for parties against 56 percent preferring to vote for parties and individual candidates.

Only 29 percent were in favour of the president's second veto against the Sejm-proposed Election Law, while 43 percent of the respondents were against the veto.

Seventeen percent of respondents said president showed more goodwill than Sejm, while 27 percent said vice-versa. To make things worse, another 17 percent believe neither side showed any goodwill at all.

A different opinion survey carried out by another opinion polling institution CBOS showed that public confidence in nearly all institutions and public organizations declines.

The army still ranks highest with 69 percent of respondents approving its activities, second is the Polish Roman Catholic Church, backed by 58 percent, and a little lower the police with 54 percent of approval.

Solidarity slipped low, even lower than the widely criticized television, and even lower positions are occupied by top state institutions such as Solidarity Trade Union (38 percent), the government (34 percent), the parliament (27 percent).

Industry Minister Resigns, Successor Named

LD2907125491 Warsaw PAP in English 1119 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 29—Polish Premier Jan Krzysztof Bielecki accepted on Monday the resignation of Industry Minister Andrzej Zawislak. In connection with the formation of a new Ministry of Industry and Trade Bielecki appointed Henryka Bochniarz of the Nikom Consulting Company government plenipotentiary for the merger of the hitherto ministries of industry and trade.

Zawislak Explains Resignation

LD2907215391 Warsaw TVP Television Network in Polish 2015 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] [Announcer] Prime Minister Bielecki has accepted the resignation of Professor Andrzej Zawislak from the post of Minister of Industry.

Professor Andrzej Zawislak had already tendered this resignation on 24 July, two days after the prime minister's visit at the Ursus plant, after the dismissal of several of his colleagues. The resignation is also associated with

the Ministry of Industry's being placed into liquidation and its replacement by a Ministry of Industry and Trade, which Henryka Bochniarz will head. Minister Zawislak gave as the cause of the resignation the lack of opportunity for effective activity by the office directed by him.

[Correspondent] Our guest in the studio is Mr. Andrzej Zawislak. You said: "I left because I did not want to be a puppet. In whose hands were you to have been a puppet?

[Zawislak] Perhaps I did not express myself well. A puppet is associated with being pulled by strings. I left because the role of an inactive—passive in essence—observer of what is going on, which threatens the deindustrialization of the country, does not appeal to me.

[Correspondnet] And this had to be a passive role?

[Zawislak] Yes, passive precisely because, as I have already said, the extent of my responsibilities, the extent of my prerogatives, was quite simply none at all. I could not influence the personnel and staffing policy. In the framework of this so-called Bermuda triangle, that is that all decisions in this area were decided, were decided by councils—that is dismissal or employment ...

[Correspondent] That is Workers' Councils?

[Zawislak] Workers' Councils, of course. Furthermore, I could not influence any areas of investment activity, I could not, I could not apply any relief, even in the area of such issues as the customs tariff. With great difficulty I pleaded for participation in, after great, in the discussion on this subject [sentence as heard]. So, one could multiply the facts. The extent of my power was in practice minimal.

[Correspondent] And why? Why did your postulates not meet with understanding in the government and with the prime minister?

[Zawislak] Look, they were constantly acknowledged to be premature, and it seems to me that, well, in the framework of, let us say, the model of economic policy, the vision of a ministry that could more authoritatively influence the areas entrusted to it did not gain sympathy or approval. And thus, that is how it looked.

[Correspondent] But was the point not significant differences of opinion between yourself, the Minister of Industry, and the Minister of Finance?

[Zawislak] [word indistinct] significant differences of opinion. Well, this was a difference of vision, a difference of concept. At a certain moment it was drawn significantly more strongly, for at the start I felt that the core and theme of the policy of Deputy Premier Balcerowicz is decidedly sensible and appropriate. On the other hand, after a certain time, and this, and this around February-March, when I had immersed myself more in the realities of the ministry entrusted to me, I realized that to be sure this system is intellectually all of a piece, but it does not work in practice. Quite simply, enterprises were not reacting in accordance with the expectations of this financial doctrine. And well, there were coming about, there is coming about a paradoxical situation. Paradoxical? A threatening situation rather.

[Correspondent] For instance?

[Zawislak] Well, well, one could say a lot, but if there in the end came about a situation in which banks are profitable, viability, profitability, reaching 200 percent and even more, for from 90 to 240 percent, and industry as a whole is becoming unprofitable, then there we have a situation bordering on, well, some sort of economic paranoia. Because, what is going on? The production of goods and simultaneously the main provider of budget incomes goes bankrupt. On the other hand this, that symbolic infrastructure of the economy, banks, are making enormous money. These are still state banks, and it transpires that the state bank is killing state enterprise.

Such examples are never-ending. I have an example at this moment. The National Agency for Power Networks received credits for an electric power station [words indistinct]. It begins to put this money into the power station, and the banks immediately take these credits away from the power station, because power stations are in debt.

[Correspondent] Professor, Prime Minister Bielecki dismissed four deputy ministers and two directors general from the Ministry of Industry. Would you still have resigned had this decision not been taken?

[Zawislak] That decision had a very small, a mimimal connection with my decision. Anyway, I have talked of resigning many times, and even submitted it once. It was not accepted.

[Correspondent] Why?

[Zawislak] Well, I don't know. Let us not go into the motives, let us talk about facts. It is a fact, however, that the moment I became increasingly aware precisely of the insignificance of the ministry, of its being rendered impotent, when, let us say, on the one hand, well, the necessity of conducting [word indistinct] industrial policy became an unshakeable fact, and at the same time, I became aware that I had no instruments with which to conduct this industrial policy, well, Sir, I came to the conclusion that ministers either leave in disgrace or at the right time. I wanted to be a minister leaving at the right time, although I probably stayed too long.

[Correspondent] Apparently, Prime Minister Bielecki proposed that you take on some post, Sir. Is that true?

[Zawislak] Sir, let's not discuss posts. Let's leave such subjects alone.

[Correspondent] Alright, let's not discuss it. Thank you very much.

Bielecki on Reorganizing Industry Ministry

LD2907190591 Warsaw TVP Television Network in Polish 1730 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Prime Minister Bielecki has accepted the resignation of Minister Andrzej Zawislak from the post of minister of industry, and has appointed Mrs. Henryka Bochniarz to the post of a plenipotentiary for organizing the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

[Begin Bielecki recording] I am of the opinion that new conditions have been created from organizing the ministry from scratch. Maybe in a much easier situation than Professor Zawislak found himself in, when he had taken over the ministry with the entire ballast and with the entire succession of a ministry functioning in different conditions of the centrally planned economy, with great numbers of departments and vice ministers. Now, one can begin the liquidation of the Ministry of Industry and the organizing of the new ministry with new personnel, and in my view this is a process of transformation, in which I have replaced Professor Zawislak, an outstanding expert on management and I would say someone who adopted a liberal attitude toward many problems in state enterprises, with a lady, a very efficient and energetic person. We should soon see the effects of the replacement of a professor with an economic practicioner. [end recording]

Bielecki Urges Avoiding City-Village Conflict

LD2907224391 Warsaw PAP in English 2119 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 29—"I support increased financial support for the Polish countryside, but we would have to take this money from other agricultural sectors. (...) It would not serve Poland if conflict arose between the cities and the countryside," said Polish Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki on Monday.

Bielecki was responding to comments offered at a meeting in Warsaw of the Council for Rural Development (RRW). The council was critical of the governments "universal privatisation programme" of 400 state-owned enterprises, because in offering preferential investment terms only to employees of the firms, it failed to protect the interests of private farmers. RRW called on the government to allow farmers to buy shares in agricultural food production enterprises at a 50 percent discount, with deferred payments.

RRW supported the government programme for changes to the state farms, by which a state agency for rural ownership will be established, acting as agent for the state treasury as landowner.

The members of RRW criticised the shortage of preferential credits for the agricultural sector, to cover intervention purchases of this year's grain, and modernisation and restructuring of the rural economy.

Skubiszewski Views Western Links

AU2907112691 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 24 Jul 91 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski, by Ewa Boniecka; place and date not given: "We Are Helping Europe Unite"]

[Text] [Boniecka] The formal dissolution of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact has put an end to institutional Soviet domination over central Europe. For many months Poland has been establishing multilateral links with Western Europe, developing cooperation with NATO, and negotiating an agreement on association with the EC. What point would you say Poland has reached on the road "leading back to Europe"? I mean Poland's entry into multilateral cooperation in the political, economic, and security spheres.

[Skubiszewski] We reached the point of total involvement long ago. The policy of links with various European organizations and structures, which only applied to Western Europe, has been clearly defined and established. We are pursuing this policy step by step. In this way we are helping Europe unite.

[Boniecka] As chief of Polish diplomacy, you have attached and still attach importance to Poland's conclusion of treaties on bilateral cooperation. This policy has resulted in declarations of cooperation with the United States, Great Britain, France, and, most of all, the united Germany. What power do these treaties provide our country with in implementing our policy of "returning to Europe" and helping to shape new European structures?

[Skubiszewski] One should also mention the 2 July Polish-Belgian declaration. A treaty with Italy is also ready to be signed, I am waiting for a visit by an Italian delegation to Poland.

Poland is consolidating its international position, settling by means of treaties and declarations its relations with the neighboring countries and other countries, especially in the West. Such bilateral settlements also strengthen our position within multilateral structures.

Our policy is based on establishing security on various planes. This also possesses a bilateral dimension. Our approach attracted interest at the meeting of the CSCE Foreign Ministers Council in Berlin on 19 and 20 June. Dutch Minister Van den Broek suggested that the CSCE be informed about the implementation of bilateral political treaties, and later on about other issues related to them. Openness and dialogue are the objectives. That is our approach.

[Boniecka] The state of our relations with the Soviet Union is causing a lot of concern. The talks on the pullout of Soviet troops from Poland and on a treaty on good-neighborly relations and cooperation have encountered numerous obstacles. President Walesa has still not paid a visit to Moscow, nor has President Gorbachev paid one to Warsaw.

Nevertheless, we hear assuring words about our eastern policy. What stage have we really reached?

[Skubiszewski] How quickly can a situation become normal if it was abnormal for half a century? There is no hard-and-fast rule as far as time is concerned. Remember that our relations with our western neighbor Germany, which are definitely good today, began to normalize over 25 years ago when the Polish bishops addressed a letter to the German bishops in 1965. Then came the 1970 treaty on the normalization of relations. How many setbacks were there after its conclusion right up until 1989 when the positive breakthrough commenced?

One cannot erase the years of war, occupation, and foreign dependence by means of one or two actions. I am not being fatalistic, I am being realistic.

We already have several achievements concerning our relations with the USSR and eastern neighbors. Satellite dependence has disappeared from our relations with the USSR. The pullout of Soviet troops from Poland has already been determined, some units have already left Poland, and we are discussing a deadline. Powerful influential Germany has been given 1994 as the deadline for the pullout. For us 1994 is too far away, that is why we are holding talks all the time. Czechoslovakia and Hungary were in a different situation concerning the stationing of Soviet troops on their territories, therefore there is no point in comparing them with us. Nevertheless we have always opposed, and I think successfully, the identification of our position with that of Germany. Our determination has already yielded certain results, and I think we will reach a satisfactory agreement with the Soviet Union.

A treaty on good neighborliness and cooperation with the USSR is currently being negotiated. Its security clauses must suit our new relations with the USSR, i.e. our independence, and must also meet general European standards of security. These standards rule out spheres of influence, and the special interests of the powers encourage a security based on cooperation between independent states and introduce a single common security for everyone, not selective security for just a few countries. Our foreign policy not only adheres to these principles, but has actually contributed to their formulation.

We are pursuing a long-term policy that is geared to the flexibility of the political and economic situation beyond our eastern border. Poland was the first country to draw conclusions from the declarations of independence by the neighboring Soviet republics. We have established direct links with the Russian Federation, Byelorussia, and the Ukraine. We are expanding these relations.

[Boniecka] What is your opinion of the cooperation within the framework of the so-called Visegrad triangle?

[Skubiszewski] I think it is very good, especially in the political sphere. The "triangle" is a link that holds great promise, which I made clear at a time when the others were still skeptical or inactive.

[Boniecka] Poland is supposed to become a member of the Pentagonale soon, although the Yugoslav crisis could cast a shadow over relations within this group. In that case, will the other member countries not dampen the process of establishing relations?

[Skubiszewski] The effects of the Yugoslav crisis are varied and profound. I will answer your question after the next Pentagonale meeting, which will serve as a kind of test.

[Boniecka] Do you think that the emerging institutional shape of the CSCE is effective at a time of crisis like the Yugoslav crisis?

[Skubiszewski] It is too early to say whether it is effective in resolving the Yugoslav crisis, but one thing is certain. Before the Berlin CSCE meeting, where we agreed on so-called crisis mechanisms, such a fast and specific CSCE reaction to the Yugoslav conflict and to the use of weapons there would not have been possible. So we have achieved a certain progress.

[Boniecka] My next question is about Polish policy via-a-vis countries outside Europe. Obviously, Polish policy is no longer dictated by the interests of the Soviet Union, but one sometimes hears remarks whereby we are displaying a tendency toward so-called miniglobalism, at a time when establishing links with Europe should be our priority. It is said that Prime Minister Bielecki's visits to Korea and Japan and your recent visit to Iran were mostly aimed at developing economic links. Does that mean we are abandoning political ambitions in the Third World in favor of an economic strategy that suits our needs?

[Skubiszewski] Our European and North American policy is of priority importance, which does not rule out cooperation with non-European countries, particularly those in certain regions, i.e. the Arab countries, the Latin American countries belonging to the Rio group, the Far East, and the Pacific. Our contacts with non-European countries are not at all limited to the economic sphere. My talks in Thailand, Singapore, and Iran were dominated by political topics—the crisis in Indochina and the Middle East, the role of the United Nations, the prevention of war, and peacekeeping operations. Of course, our economic interests were an important topic in the talks.

[Boniecka] Do you think foreign policy will have a bearing on the parliamentary elections? If so, what kind of foreign policy will it be?

[Skubiszewski] No area of politics will remain untouched during the elections. It is difficult to say how important foreign policy will be during the elections. A lot of words will be written and said. Already today there is no shortage of extremist opinions that do not correspond to our knowledge and experience. Some politicians, pseudopoliticians, and writers are annoyed by the fact that society approves of the foreign policy that has been pursued since 12 September 1989. I think society has realized that this is a new, honest foreign policy, the foreign policy of an independent country. I think we can

ignore those who do not realize this, or rather do not want to realize it, and prefer to indulge in their own dialectics. I do not think they themselves believe what they are saying or writing. There must be a continuity of foreign policy—our policy is cohesive, far-reaching, and adapted to the requirements of our regained independence. Can the election campaign alter anything here? We already have one campaign behind us. In a policy as well worked-out as the present one, objectives do not change, neither do basic measures, resources, and actions. Those who win the elections will not pursue a policy different from the present one.

Ministries 'Firmly' Deny Tank Sale to Iran

LD2907200591 Warsaw PAP in English 1716 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 29—The Polish Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations on Monday firmly denied a Czechoslovak press report about the alleged recent sales by Poland of some 1,000 tanks to Iran.

Such a report was published Monday by the Prague-based leftist daily RUDE PRAVO which referred to some well-informed commercial circles in Poland.

Polish Foreign Ministry spokesman Grzegorz Dziemidowicz said the above report may be an echo of speculations raised some three weeks ago after the Iranian visit of the Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski. The visit was followed by unconfirmed press reports about the alleged sales of Polish tanks to Iran. Skubiszewski firmly denied those reports, Dzemidowicz recalled.

Work on Resettlement Status of Returning Poles

LD2907191191 Warsaw PAP in English 1640 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 29—A working team will be created to prepare a report on a uniform legal status of persons seeking permanent residence in Poland, Chairman of the Interministerial Committee for Poles Residing Abroad and Emigration Krzysztof Zabinski said here on Monday.

Poles residing abroad are expected to return to Poland in large numbers in near future for various reasons. Some of those who stayed in Germany may be forced out because of the abolishment of the so-called duldung, or a tolerated stay right by the German authorities. Poles residing in the Soviet Union may return in search for better living standards in Poland.

Experts differ as to the scale of possible re-emigration (some experts expect 200,000 persons annually) but the state expenditures in this connection will be remarkable and will have to be envisaged in the 1992 state budget. "As it is known, our means are very limited," Minister Zabinski, who is also head of the Council of Ministers office said.

Minister Says Privitization Still Unresolved

LD2907223691 Warsaw PAP in English 2130 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 29—Last year was wasted in terms of privatisation. We are continually searching for better solutions, said Janusz Lewandowski, minister of privatisations, on Monday.

Lewandowski, responding to criticism from President Walesa of the slow pace of the privatisation programme, said that there was no alternative to the technical solutions presented in the "universal privatisation programme." He added, however, that his ministry had to take account of the opinions of 27 million Poles, especially those who were averse to risk.

"President Walesa is a peculiar barometer of public moods. If that barometer indicates public disapproval, it is a signal for us to look for further solutions," said Lewandowski.

Import Tariffs Readjusted To Meet EC Regulations

LD2907184291 Warsaw PAP in English 1556 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 29—Following a decision of the Council of Ministers, the average tariff rates in Poland will grow from the present 11 percent to 14 percent as of August 1. Exports will continue to be duty-free.

The new tariffs have been adjusted to the requirements of the market economy and the European Community (EC) regulations. They favour imports of such scarce articles as equipment for the disabled and raw materials, including oil and natural gas. Import tariff rates in this category of goods will be from null up to 5 percent.

On the other hand, tariffs on imports of farm produce and textiles are to range from 25 to 35 percent, while those on jewellery, gold and precious stones will grow to 45 percent. This is designed to protect home production, the Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations announced on Monday.

A 15-percent customs duty covers nearly 70 percent of imported industrial goods. According to the government, this will help create similar conditions for the restructuring of industry and economic recovery.

Duty rates on industrial consumer goods, including electronic equipment will amount to 20 percent, and on second-hand cars will range from 15-40 percent depending on how old the car is.

According to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations the new tariffs will not bring about a price rise on the Polish consumer market, and if so, no bigger than a 2-percent one in future.

With the present imports structure preserved, budget revenues are expected to amount to 10 trillion zlotys.

Roman News Conference 29 Jul Reported

AU2907123891

[Editorial Report] Bucharest Programul Unu Radio Network in Romanian at 0700 GMT on 29 July carries a one hour 26 minute live relay from government headquarters in Bucharest of a news conference given by Prime Minister Petre Roman. Before answering questions, Roman makes a 30-minute statement on domestic issues, which he opens with a "bad piece of news"—a "break has occurred in a dam on Siret River, Bacau County, due to heavy rains," resulting in flooding; two villages were affected and "15 people were killed"; the Army came to the rescue.

Then, Roman makes an elaborate presentation of the overall situation of prices, expressing "dissatisfaction" with the "unjustified" fluctuation of some of them. In this context, he dwells on the "precarious" financial situation of a large number of enterprises, which, he sys, often resort to credits to "cover losses," thus leading to "aberrant situations," making such credits counterproductive. Roman does not exclude the need for state intervention, when required, "provided that credits are used to make enterprises profitable."

After giving details of recently adopted pension increases and other "social protection measures" adopted by the government to protect the socially weak in this period of transition, Roman refers to the issue of the "national effort" to overcome the present economic difficulties. He says: "It has lately become fashionable to contest the acts of the government and to undermine the trust in the need to immediately implement the laws and decisions designed to regulate socioeconomic activities. Until we see and weigh up the overall impact of these decisions, I believe it is wise to implement them.

"We all understand democracy as freedom to participate in the act of adopting laws and decisions, including the freedom to say no. However, once these laws and decisions exist, there can be no further room for doubt. Normative acts should be implemented rigorously and strictly and their effects should be criticized, if warranted, and improved. How else can we overcome this situation of the much too slow movement forward of the economy and the numbness of so many of our enterprises? We know that we inherited many activities that do not produce goods, but rather losses and waste. They are like sick cells that have to be cut out to cure the body. We also note that we need courage and skill for such an operation.

"Sometime the government is asked to be like a magician that improves everything without changing existing structures and habits at all and never falters. With all responsibility, I want to tell you the following: it is essential to carry out overall changes and transformation of old, anachronistic structures and the national effort will make us put up more serenely with the many and difficult hardships in this process of rebuilding the country. In this respect, we reject collectivism, which made life so difficult for us and stifled us for scores of years, but we do not encourage individualism and egotism. In a society freed of dogmas—a society in the full swing of basic reconstruction—we cannot be like a cornfield with orderly rows; nor can we be like a huge orchestra of performers without a score. I repeat, there is such a theme for us all, namely that of the national effort, based on the obvious fact that we must overcome this difficult, even critical moment of changing the structures of our economy and society together. In this effort, there is no moment or situation in which we can forget the country's interest and, if you allow me, love for one's country."

Further, Roman rejects claims that such an approach is not modern and says that the citizens want to feel protected against "uncontrolled and anarchic reactions against the state of law," adding that "the first act of violating democracy is nonrecognition or hampering the operation of democratic institutions." Roman winds up his introductory statement by saying that the government will combat corruption at all levels, including "fiscal fraud."

The question and answer session opens with exchanges on the Privatization Bill. Roman regrets the opposition's walk out from Parliament debates on this bill, saying that he "would have liked all political groups to participate in the adoption of the law," but he is not unduly worried over loss of credibility abroad—"the essential thing is not to create confusion at home"; he still hopes for a "solution of compromise."

Regarding the imminent visit to Romania by John Robson, U.S. deputy secretary of the treasury, Roman says that the U.S. official has also come to discuss "technical financial matters."

Roman emphasizes that, in implementing the reform, the government has always been concerned with the people's living standard and "limit of endurability." However, "nothing justifies unprofitable activities anymore." In another train of thought, he talks about "unloyal competition" among companies and the need for "state intervention" there.

Asked about the likelihood of the United States granting Most Favored Nation [MFN] status to the Soviet Union, Roman says that "this position is in full agreement with the statements made at the recent meeting of the Group of Seven. It is obvious that we do not have any comments or opinions on that. However, we can state that Romania is at least as entitled to receive this status as the Soviet Union. I would like to emphasize that this would be not only in the interest of Romanian enterprises, but also in the interest of U.S. companies, which make and used to make business, profitable business with Romania. In my opinion, MFN status will come in the not too distant future." Then Roman talks about the Romanian press, which is "otherwise diverse and often at loggerheads," being united in complaining about the price of paper; he says that the cost of imports is high,

but that the government will strive to improve things, without resorting to subsidies. Changing the subject, Roman repels allegations about "arbitrary" allocation of official villas and dwellings to dignitaries and institutions, claiming that each decision made was justified.

Answering a question about the upcoming local and parliamentary elections and possible electoral alliances, Roman says: "Of course, I do not agree that in the last electoral campaign we made concrete promises that we failed to fulfill, thus giving the electorate the feeling of being let down. It is true that there was a certain natural, post-revolutionary upsurge, when the people's optimism and belief was that we would somehow find a rapid and maybe miraculous solution. However, we were fully aware of the existing economic situation, particularly in the industrial sphere, since we had been in direct touch with it. We knew that this situation could not be overcome easily or rapidly. However, it is also true that once we embarked upon this radical change, we were confronted with the aforementioned difficulties and hardships, which exist and can be found everywhere, in all countries that went through a similar experience. It is likely that the National Salvation Front's [NSF] popularity among the people will erode. In spite of all this, I am convinced that thanks to our frank and open way of stating the truth and thanks to the courage and competence in making changes in our country, the people and the electorate will be able to appreciate what we did to improve the situation. We will probably no longer obtain the same result as on 20 May 1990, and we do not expect it, because, as you well know, we have entered into an alliance with three parties that represent three political trends in Romania, that is three leading political trends in our country. We do not intend to enter into an alliance with either the Socialist Party of Labor [PSM], whose program, which is not known, is still a subject for speculations—some call it neocommunist and so forth—or with the Romania Mare Party, for reasons I have given on other occasions, too."

Prime Minister Roman then refers to the political spectrum in any democratic society: "Generally speaking, in a democracy and a democratic interchange, there should be two camps: a ruling force and an opposition one; both should be strong and present an alternative. Both camps should give the electorate the chance to vote for the other side when it considers that it can no longer go on with the extant situation. This is a definite and necessary reality. On the other hand, I mentioned before the theme of the national effort. I would like to emphasize that for the situation in which we find ourselves now, a certain concerted political action of all reasonable political forces opting for the change, by also assuming the inherent risks, would facilitate such a change. We have examples along these lines that occurred not so long ago, in other countries where such a social pact was achieved thanks to the fact that all political forces proved to be reasonable and showed responsibility for the national interest."

There follows a question from Alexandru Sovaianu "of GLASUL NATIUNII [THE VOICE OF THE NATION] from sovereign Moldova": "Forgive me for asking you an inconvenient question that hurts. Without consulting the people, a hasty treaty was concluded in Moscow with an evil empire, an empire that has stolen our territories, has robbed us, has deported us, and has decimated our population. We are talking about a territory that Romania is entitled to for historical, moral, and legal reasons. This is a territory from which much more is squeezed out in terms of energy and raw materials than Moldova buys—I emphasize the word buys—from this empire. I paid with 16 years of imperial gulag for the struggle for national liberation, for the unification with Romania and I believe that I am entitled to ask: Tell me please, will we be betrayed by the authorities in Bucharest for ever and ever? Pardon me. The treaty has been concluded without even mentioning the occupied territories, this is the main thing."

"Your question is very painful not only because what you say is true, but also because you made us understand that the current government and the current policy promoted by Romania betrays this cause. However, numerous facts and actions we have taken contradict your viewpoint. Our position toward Moldova is very clear. Moldova is both sovereign and independent and it has to be so because it has to win this right, which it enjoyed historically and which was supported by the victims you mentioned. This right includes the problem of recognizing the territorial state of affairs and I do not know if at this time this thing necessarily depends on what you call empire or on the current situation in the Soviet Union, where a great opening and decentralization is obviously taking place to the advantage of the republics.

"We believe that this is a historic process that has to be not only accepted but also guided and in which an essential role—because this is the actual situation—is played by the freely elected leadership structures of Moldova themselves. We support, without any reservations, the steps taken by Moldova to free itself from economic or other domination, so it may profit from its riches, work, and historic rights as it desires. Moldova is our brother and our sister in soul, blood, and mind and consequently we support it."

Asked what he thinks about a dialogue with the Civic Alliance, Roman says "Yes. What you suggest—discussions, debates, and so forth—we have had many times. We have to state very clearly that during the four weeks of discussions within parliamentary commissions, the opposition was able to say whatever it desired. Let us not forget that 36 amendments to the Privatization Law had been accepted when parliamentary debates began." Roman continues: "As far as a dialogue is concerned, I gave the answer a short time ago when I said that if this difficult transition would benefit from an understanding among all political forces, then maybe it would be more easy. From this point of view, we have never opposed or departed from a dialogue, including with the Civic

Alliance. I can note that the motto 'to succeed together' has been taken over by them as well."

Asked whether there would be any "particular impediment" to a visit by ex-King Mihai's visit, Roman says that "ex-King Mihai's visit to Romania would not encounter any difficulties provided that the existence of democratic institutions in Romania are recognized. Otherwise there is no impediment at all."

Regarding a question about the U.S. policy toward Romania as compared to its policy toward other countries, Petre Roman says "As far as the U.S. Administration's position toward Romania is concerned, you know very well that for a long time it was a reserved and reticent one. We—or rather I myself—have always believed that what the representatives of the U.S. Administration viewed as nondemocratic and unsolved questions in our country was a position they took in good faith and consequently we tried not only to justify ourselves—this, I believe, is not very important—but to see whether we should not, indeed, take some steps toward eliminating these reservations. And we did so. As a matter of fact, today—as a result of the latest contacts with noteworthy representatives of the U.S. Administration, including the meeting I held with Secretary of State Baker—things, I believe, stand much better."

PSM Holds Conference, Claims RCP Patrimony

AU2707193791 Bucharest Programul Unu Radio Network in Romanian 1900 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] The television Current Events program at 1700 GMT reported that a conference was held in Bucharest today by the Bucharest Municipal organization of the Socialist Party of Labor [PSM], which was also attended by the chairman of this political formation, Mr. Ilie Verdet. The conference elected the leadership bodies and appointed the delegations to the party's national conference.

Mr. Neculai (?Gonzanu) was elected chairman of the municipal committee.

In connection with the patrimony and funds of the former Communist Party, a separate document specifies that they were achieved by the party members on the basis of membership fees and economic activities and that only they are entitled to decide how the financial and material resources achieved are distributed.

A motion was sent to the parliament and chief executive demanding the release of political detainees accused of crimes that could not be proved. An appeal was addressed to the president of Romania asking him to adopt a decree on pardoning sentences and releasing all political detainees.

Dijmarescu Meets Deputy Treasury Secretary Robson

AU2907143391 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1328 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 29/7/1991—On Monday, July 29, Eugen Dijmarescu, minister of state, minister of the economy and finances, conducted talks with John Robson, US deputy secretary of the treasury and assistant coordinator of the American group coordinating aid to the East-European countries.

The talks centered on the way in which the economic reform is implemented in Romania, from a financial-banking viewpoint in particular. In that context, both sides underscored the need for greater us support in that area.

The American guest expressed the United States' wish to see the laws adopted for the achievement of the economic reform in Romania come true with the support of all the political forces in the country and its interest in the progress of local and general elections, the creation of independent radio and television station and the control over the Romanian intelligence service by a public institution representing the whole people. Mr. Robson reiterated the United States' willingness to grant Romania technical assistance for the democratization of all the structures contributing to the transition to a market economy and to participate directly in the implementation of the reform financial system, within international bodies—the IMF, the World Bank and the EBRD [European Bank for Reconstruction and Development]—included.

During the talks it was agreed to conclude a Romanian-U.S. accord on the reciprocal guarantee of investment and the granting of the right to intellectual property, which is an encouraging factor.

Severin, Stanculescu Meet Treasury Official

AU2907185391 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1524 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 29/7/1991—The implementation of the reform programme in Romania as it was designed and as it is applied as well as the perspectives to this end and the measures taken by the government to restructure the entire Romanian economy were the main themes of the talks held on Monday, July 29 between Mr. John Robson, U.S. deputy secretary of the Treasury and assistant coordinator of the American group coordinating aid to the East-European countries, and Mr. Adrian Severin, minister, prime minister's assistant in charge with the reform and relationship with parliament.

"I am very satisfied over the talks held because I learned about the American Government's confidence, the American Administration's confidence expressed by Mr. Robson both in our results and in our prospects," Adrian Severin stated after the talk.

Also on Monday the American delegation headed by John Robson met with the Romanian minister of industry, Victor Stanculescu. The statement made by the American dignitary to the ROMPRES news agency proves that he informed the Romanian side about the ways in which the USA could help Romania in its transition to the market economy, especially by technical assistance in the privatisation and managerial training.

Nastase Returns From Albania, Assesses Visit

AU2707130391 Bucharest Programul Unu Radio Network in Romanian 0400 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Adrian Nastase returned home last night after visits to Belgrade and Tirana.

At the end of the visit to the Albanian capital, the Romanian diplomacy chief stated to our special envoy, Gabriel Ionescu, who accompanied him to the capitals of Yugoslavia and Albania, that the visit he had paid to Albania was an opportunity to meet with numerous political figures in that country, with government members, representatives of political formations, of the parliament, and of various social or religious organization. On that occasion, Mr. Adrian Nastase was informed about the political, socioeconomic, and cultural developments in Albania, and, in turn, presented some of the developments in our country.

During his visit, the Romanian foreign minister was received by Albanian President Ramiz Alia, held discussions with the prime minister, and had two rounds of talks with the foreign minister. According to Adrian Nastase, the two sides reviewed bilateral relations with emphasis on tangible projects that are to be launched in the not too distant future.

During the visit, the two sides signed a program of cooperation in the area of culture, education, and science between the Romanian Government and the Government of the Republic of Albania for 1991-92. On the other hand, Mr. Adrian Nastase said, we tried to work out a harmonious framework for our relations for the negotiation and signing of a bilateral treaty of friendship and cooperation. As for economic issues, we reviewed concrete actions to properly prepare the joint commission whose session will take place at the end of September.

Mr. Adrian Nastase also met with representatives of the Orthodox Church in Tirana who asked him to assist in opening the Orthodox Church in the Albanian capital. The two sides also discussed questions linked to Romania's interest in relations with the Macedo-Romanians in Albania, with the specification that such relations are of cultural interest; the response of the Albanian authorities in connection with this question was favorable. The Romanian minister emphasized the need for an opening in the European spirit and attention to what relations between the two friendly countries should be like, both in the sense of the Paris Charter and in terms of our long-standing history.

Nastase Meets Moldovan Counterpart

AU2707153491 Bucharest Programul Unu Radio Network in Romanian 1500 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] A news communique of our country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasizes that, in conformity with the protocol provisions on cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania and the Ministry of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Moldova, a meeting took place in Bucharest today between Messrs. Adrian Nastase, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, and Nicolae Tiu, minister of foreign affairs of the Repbublic of Moldova.

The two sides discussed questions linked to faciliating human contacts, including travel, between Romania and the Republic of Moldova, as well as measures to ensure better operation of the border checkpoints for small border traffic from Galati-Giurgulesti, Oancea-Husi Sculeni-Sculeni, and Costesti-Stinca.

Federal

Belgrade Dailies on Internal Borders

LD2907163991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1242 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 29 (TANJUG)—Belgrade dailies BORBA and VECERNJE NOVOSTI on Monday pointed out that the way to solve the Yugoslav crisis lay in untangling the knot of internal borders.

BORBA notes that the concepts of internal borders and national states 'were winning political space as fate does' and that the solutions in this respect 'seem close at hand.'

The paper warns that the present situation was at the same time filled with risk, and that 'the room for mistakes which could now cost dearly has been radically reduced.'

BORBA recalls that these borders throughout history 'changed for the most part through wars and then by negotiations' and assesses that this was the controversy and trouble with the concept of ethnic borders 'since war was hard to avoid, and nothing of lasting effect was gained by it.'

VECERNJE NOVOSTI assesses that the 'question of all questions' in Yugoslavia was in—'the border between the Republics of Serbia and Croatia and of course Bosnia-Hercegovina, within the scope in which the demarcation of the former two touched up on the latter's interests.'

The paper notes that 'authorized representatives of these three republics should sit at the negotiating table to cut through the Gordian knot of the Yugoslav crisis.'

'Without demarcation of these three republics, there can be neither avoiding nor preventing civil war, just as civil war cannot prevent the need to effect demarcation,' writes VECERNJE NOVOSTI.

International

Negotiations With Paris Club To Reschedule Debt

LD2907160691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1044 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 29 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Government has instituted with the Paris Club—the government's creditors—proceedings for an accord on a new program of debt repayment.

Yugoslav National Bank Vice-Governor Zarko Trbojevic told TANJUG on Monday that some 1.3 billion dollars or 60 percent of the principal to these creditors were falling due this year, and that these obligations were not being met until a new accord was reached.

Yugoslavia was regularly repaying all its debts, both principals and interest, and undertaking all it could to continue regular repayment, stressed Trbojevic.

Yugoslavia's overall convertible debt on May 31 this year amounted to around 14.6 billion dollars, of which for 80 percent the Federation was the guarantor.

Reportage on Delegation's Visit to Brussels

WA2907182391

For reportage on the visit by Federal Executive Council President Ante Markovic, Federal Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar, and Presidency members Vasil Tupurkovski and Bogic Bogicevic to Brussels to attend an EC meeting, including reports on their talks with EC President Jacques Delors, see the International Affairs section of the 29 July West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Markovic Returns From, Comments on EC Meeting

LD2907221191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2137 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jul (TANJUG)—"Yugoslavia must resolve its problems alone. It cannot expect the EC to do that for her. The Community is, however, prepared to give us support and concrete help in settling the crisis."

Federal Executive Council [FEC] President Ante Markovic said this upon his return from Brussels, where, together with SFRY Presidency members Vasil Tupurkovski and Bogic Bogicevic and Federal Foreign Secretary Budimir Locar, he talked with 12 EC ministers for more than four hours. Markovic said the Community is currently interested, primarily, in a cease-fire and then peace and the normal functioning of the state during the three months moratorium.

"Peace, the functioning of the state, and the country's future were key topics of today's discussion," Markovic said, stressing that talks about these issues will be held by the end of the week, when, as agreed today, the EC troika will come to Yugoslavia again.

The FEC president then added that talks in Brussels touched upon negotiations on EC financial aid to Yugoslavia. The preconditions for this is peace and the normal functioning of the country during the moratorium, Markovic said.

Today, he briefed the 12 ministers in detail on the Yugoslav crisis and said that the country is "in a prewar state, that is, the state of war, that it is facing economic catastrophe and social explosion."

Reviewing tomorrow's meeting of the state Presidency, Markovic said that he hoped that the FEC program in the functioning of the state during the three-month moratorium would receive support. "The alternative is

economic collapse, real anarchy, and social problems which could lead to self-destruction," Markovic said.

According to SFRY Presidency member Vasil Tupurkovski, today's talks in Brussels opened new prospects for the development of the Yugoslav economy. The condition for this is that the war ends, he said.

The EC knows that peace is in jeopardy in Yugoslavia and that this poses a threat for Europe. Hence, they are asking us to be responsible and remove this danger, Tupurkovski said.

Bogicevic Comments on Talks With EC

AU2907205691 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Bogic Bogicevic, member of the SFRY Presidency, said the following about his talks with the (?EC): I am satisfied with the talks. I am also happy with the talks that we had on the previous two occasions on Brioni and in Belgrade when we had to fully implement the original package of EC measures which the EC (?stood behind) with its authority.

This meant establishing a cease-fire in the whole country; suspending the decisions of the Republics of Slovenia and Croatia on secession and disassociation; establishing a moratorium in the whole country in three months and therefore respecting the constitutional system of Yugoslavia; and eliminating hindrances to the work of the SFRY Presidency.

However, as you know, these decisions have not been respected, and there was another meeting with the European troika on Brioni where we adopted the well-known Brioni Declaration. Unfortunately, we stated today that out of six points of the Brioni Declaration, four had not been respected.

I am satisfied with the talks, but we have to wait to see results.

Peterle Receives German Official, EC Observers

AU2907200491 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1330 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Slovene Prime Minister Lojze Peterle received Dr. Wolfgang Gerhardt, president of the faction of the Liberal-Democratic Party in the Hesse Diet, today. After Peterle briefed him on the situation in Slovenia, particularly about the economic war waged against our republic, the officials discussed the role of the European Community. They agreed that the EC role is becoming more and more important. At the end of the talks, Dr. Gerhardt handed 5,000 German marks to Peterle, which were collected by the Liberal-Democratic Party in Hesse as humanitarian aid.

Peterle also received the leader of the EC observers' mission to Slovenia for a short talk. Peterle expressed great satisfaction with the fact that the mission arrived and drew attention to the intensified propaganda war by Yugoslavia against Slovenia, which has been carried out with the help of diplomatic circles. Peterle also briefed the leader of the mission, Bernard (?Ponse), on events in Slovenia and Croatia. In the talks with Peterle the EC observers expressed their conviction that the observers in Slovenia will soon be able to complete their mission work.

When asked by the EC representatives what Slovenia expects from the EC, Peterle briefly replied that he expects that the EC will be faithful to its principles and that it will acknowledge that Slovenia now possesses all the attributes of statehood.

Kucan Receives Head of EC Observers' Mission

AU2907190091 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1330 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] As we have already mentioned, the EC representatives and observers continue their mission in Slovenia. Mr. Bernard (?Ponse), leader of the regional EC control center for Slovenia, was received today by Milan Kucan, president of the Slovene Presidency. In the meeting, Kucan said that the concept of the EC observers has been successfully implemented and that they had helped calm the situation in Slovenia.

Slovenia

Jansa Proposes Bavcar as Prime Minister

AU3007090391 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 0810 GMT 30 Jul 91

[Relja Atanasijevic report]

[Text] The current 3-month moratorium is viewed in Slovenia as a transitional period during which it will be necessary to prevent the collapse of the republican economy and prepare Slovenia's road to Europe.

This requires money. The Slovenia enterprise project requires $5 billion. Of this amount, $2 billion will be necessary to set up the Slovene financial system, $2 billion to revive the economy, and $1 billion will be used to guarantee citizens' foreign currency savings with the Bank of Ljubljana.

Judging by everything, this amount of money is (?not sufficient) because, among other things, it does not include the cost of social and general peace without which the Slovenia enterprise project cannot be realized. Anyhow, Slovenia's financial considerations are still only on paper.

Fresh capital is not coming in. Banking specialists in Ljubljana say that Slovenia has to wait for loans from abroad until it is internationally recognized.

Time is going by and the republican government is in a rush. The government has recently been under an avalanche of criticisms for being incapable of conducting

economic policy. Yesterday, somebody expressed the view that it is necessary to immediately start a discussion in the parliament on the reorganization of Peterle's ministerial cabinet, which should be transformed from a political-military cabinet to a cabinet of economic experts.

However, there were some rumors today that at a closed session of the Demos leadership [Defense Minister] Janez Jansa proposed that the entire government team be replaced and that the role of the new prime minister be entrusted to Police Minister Igor Bavcar. Peterle would replace France Bucar as president of the Slovene Assembly.

The pace of events in the Demos is becoming increasingly rapid.

Press Views Slovenia's 'New Anxieties'

LD2907193491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1725 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 29 (TANJUG)—Now, after the decision (?about the) withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army from its territory, Slovenia is troubled with new anxieties, some Yugoslav dailies report, primarily of an economic or a military-political nature.

The Zagreb daily VJESNIK believes that the withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army from Slovenia 'could mean also a direct declaration of economic war, which has actually already started between Belgrade and Ljubljana.'

The Slovenian government, the daily says, last week had to admit that it had underestimated the strength of the federal policy in the area of the economy and that it 'had not been prepared at all for the worse alternative of its economy becoming independent.'

VJESNIK expresses doubt that Peterle's government in Slovenia is able to draw up an independent economic program and that it is just a matter of time before the ruling coalition Demos will raise the question of a new government.

The Ljubljana daily DELO today reports that the 'fate of Peterle's current government is shaky.' The most influential Slovenian daily reports that some members of the Demos leadership last Thursday 'surprised the others with a proposal for the complete reconstruction of the Slovenian government.'

VJESNIK believes that Slovenia's peace is also shaken by thoughts about whether and how the Yugoslav Army will pass through Croatia.

Slovenia's fears will not disappear with the departure of the Yugoslav Army, VJESNIK writes, because 'the Croatian buffer towards the Balkans is now far from being as safe as eight months ago, when Slovenes had begun preparations for their plebiscite.'

The daily believes that this is the reason why in Slovenia, there is 'ever more present anger at the conflicting Croatian policy, which has led to the Serbian armed revolt.'

The daily notes that the passing of the Army through Croatia would create great tension in this Republic, although it has been said that the Army is on its way to the Republics of Serbia and Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The Belgrade daily BORBA today reports that 'Slovenian media are for the first time also reviewing the other aspect of the withdrawal' of the Yugoslav Army—the social aspect.

The social question of civilians who had been employed in the Yugoslav People's Army remains open, especially now, when, BORBA writes, Slovenia has very little money. The daily adds that Slovenia will further be burdened with about 200 soldiers, ethnic Albanians, it had so desired during the clashes,' and who fled from the Army to remain in Slovenia.

Denial of Commando Attack on Nuclear Plant

LD2907222791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1958 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, July 29 (TANJUG)—The Ministry of Environmental Protection of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia today denied that the Krsko nuclear power plant has been attacked by commandos.

A claim to this effect has appeared in the Paris weekly LE JOURNAL DE DIMANCHE, which specified that two unidentified commandoes have attacked Krsko, twice interrupting the flow of power, and that disaster was narrowly avoided.

The text was carried by the Austrian APA news agency yesterday.

In a press statement, the Slovenian ministry said that, on July 21 and 22, Krsko worked at 97 percent of its rated power. As of July 23, however, in view of Slovenian authorities' assessment that there is a heightened threat to the power network, Krsko has been working at 75 percent of its rated power.

Croatia

Government Demands Immediate Cease-Fire

LD2907182391 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] The Croatian government today sent a protest note to Stipe Mesic, president of the state Presidency. The note expresses astonishment that Mesic failed to convene an emergency session of the Yugoslav Presidency, and that the Presidency has not yet discussed how to protect the Croatian people from mass terrorist and barbaric activity, despite an increase in crimes against humanity and international law committed by Greater

Serbian terrorists and members of the Yugoslav Army. Here is Jasenka Dudic with key points from the protest note:

[Dudic] Terrorist activities, openly helped by Yugoslav Army units, culminated on 26 and 27 July in the mass murder of Croats in the villages in Struga, Mucani, Kuljani and Kozibrod. All this, the protest notes, has developed despite the agreed cease-fire, and following the cease-fire, even fiercer armed attacks were launched against members of the Croatian Ministry for Internal Affairs and the civilian population. These attacks have all the characteristics of genocide against the Croatian people.

These crimes, the protest says, have been taking place in front of the Presidency, i.e. the head of Yugoslavia and the supreme commander of the armed forces, as well as the Federal Executive Council, whose defense minister has reiterated on several occasions that the Army will not interfere in the resolution of the state and political crisis. After its unheeded protest of 25 July, the government of the Republic of Croatia again protests against such political practices. The Croatian government also demands that the Yugoslav Presidency insure an immediate cease-fire; that urgent and efficient measures be undertaken to establish who committed these crimes, including officers and other members of the Yugoslav army and that these people are brought to account; and that the Army immediately withdraw to barracks and refrain from any activity against the population and members of the Croatian interior order forces.

The government demands that the Yugoslav Presidency establish political control over the Army; that it once again assume its role as the supreme commander; and that an emergency session of the Yugoslav presidency be urgently convened. Otherwise, the government of the Republic of Croatia will propose to the president of the Republic of Croatia and the Croatian Assembly measures aimed at fully protecting the interests of the Republic of Croatia and the Croatian nation.

Krajina's Martic Accepts Cease-Fire

LD2907194691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-croatian 1859 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Knin, 29 Jul (TANJUG)—"We accept the cease-fire the Croatian leadership proposed," Milan Martic, minister for internal affairs of the government of the Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina, said at today's news conference. "Provided," he stressed, "all the forces of the Ministry for Internal Affairs of Croatia retreat from Krajina's territory. Then," he said, "we will be able to discuss the borders."

This conference was also attended by the instructor of the special militia forces of Krajina, otherwise better known as captain Dragan, who took part in the battles in Banija and particularly in Glina. The fact that we suffered casualties, he said, was primarily due to our combat enthusiasm and discipline, something that the enemy side lacked. In his words, "the war has just begun and is finished only in Banija," because, as he put it, "the whole of Krajina ought to be liberated."

'New Communist Movement' Urges Toppling Tudjman

LD2907203591 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1225 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jul (TANJUG)—The New Communist Movement of Yugoslavia [Novi Komunisticki Pokret Jugoslavije—NKPJ] is against negotiations and agreements with Tudjman. "The policy of the Croatian leadership is clearly and unambigiously against not just the Serbian people, but also against the real interests of the Croatian and other nations of our country," a statement of the party secretariat stresses.

The NKPJ holds that "it is pure illusion to recommend today a democratic denouement of the crisis in Croatia, where fascist terror reigns, where war is unfolding and where human lives are being lost," the statement notes.

The statement, signed by Branko Kitanovic, assesses that "real resolution of the crisis is possible through the enforcement of the existing SFRY constitution, the introduction of the state of emergency, the toppling of Tudjman's men from power, and the creation of conditions for a truly democratic settlement of all accumulated problems."

Paper Urges International Force for Croatia

LD2907160791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1041 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, July 29 (TANJUG)—The "soonest possible engagement of international peace forces, under the flag of united Europe or the United Nations, is neccesary" in Croatia, as the daily VJESNIK, published in the Croatian capital of Zagreb, said today.

VJESNIK denied any peace-keeping mission to the Yugoslav army in Croatia and accused it of committing "genocide against the Croatian people." The Yugoslav army has "sided with those who are trying to erase everything Croatian and the Republic of Croatia itself by the most ruthless terror and violence possible," the daily pointed out.

The goal of the army is to "save the dying communism on the Yugoslav soil," VJESNIK said.

"Croatia is showing readiness for a ceasefire," VJESNIK said in another commentary but that on the other hand, "insane demonstration of force by the Yugoslav army" and the "ruthless capture of Croatian territories do not cease," the daily set out.

The European "Twelve" at their meeting in Brussels "should come up with stronger political or other instruments than the sending of observers," VJESNIK said.

Heavy Mortar Fire on Otocac

LD2907180191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] [Words indistinct] between 1645 and 1722, 97 82 mm morter shells were fired at Otocac. The shells were fired from about 3 km away, from the direction of the Serbian village of Podum. Several houses in the town of Otocac and its outskirts were damaged, which obviously shows that the targets were varied or else that firing was indiscriminate. The mortar fire was synchronized with and accompanied by fire from heavy machineguns. At the moment there is no information about casualties, or rather in the Otocac police station such information does not yet exist. The townspeople first experienced alarm, and then most of them took cover before the firing began and the town came under heavy shelling. It is impossible to say what is to be expected later on during the night.

Reporter Describes Situation in Una Region

AU2907183291 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Dragan Bera reports on the current situation in the troubled Una region:

[Begin Bera recording] The Una region near Banija grows more and more deserted. This area looks as if it were cursed, because it is now almost completely devoid of both Serbs and Croats. Today at approximately 1300 hours the last remaining Croats from the Una region villages of Struga, Diusha, Uncani, Golubovac, and others in the Dvor na Uni commune departed in a convoy of trucks and tractors. The convoy was escorted by a tank unit and headed toward Sisak and Petrinja.

The Serbs left the Una region about 20 days ago, so now this area is terribly empty. Left behind are destroyed houses and unharvested fields.

Shots were fired in the Una region today as well, particularly around the villages of (?Svabin) and Rostulja in Koprivska commune, because the police continued the so-called sweep of the area. The best indication of what that means is in statements by refugees on the other side of Una in Bosnia, who say that two days ago the police were in firing formation and had dogs going wild in Rostulje and (?Svabin), shooting in all directions. Simo Vincic and Nesha were killed . The refugees from the villages found shelter in Bosanska (?Kostenica), Bosanska Petrinja, and other places in Bosnia. As we are giving this report, the airplanes of the Yugoslav Air Force are flying over the Una region. [end recording]

Refugee Column Heads for Sisak

LD2907180491 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Tanja Devcic and Branko Kanizaj report for Croatian radio from Sisak: We have just learned here, in the crisis center of the Sisak municipal assembly, that a 3 km-long column of vehicles is proceeding from the direction of the area around the Una River, the villages of Zablace, Kozibrod, and Struga, and from the Hrvatska Kostanjnica area, carrying refugees from these areas. The column comprises cars, trucks, and tractors. Here in Sisak they are expected and everything has been prepared for their arrival. At the moment, the column is moving between Lipovljani and Kutina.

Group Failing To Implement Presidency Decisions

LD2907174391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0911 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jul (TANJUG)—Because of obstructionist behavior by their Croatian members, the working groups set up by the Federal Executive Council to oversee the implementation of the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the Federal Government of 8 May have not been able to carry out their set tasks. The responsibility for the lack of any positive results rests with the Croatian government, said Svetozar Zecar, deputy federal secretary for justice and administration, when he spoke to TANJUG.

Five working groups were set up, Zecar noted, to establish all the facts surrounding the killings, injuries and damage. The task was to find out what competent bodies have undertaken in this connection and what has prevented them from prosecuting the offenders.

The working groups were also expected to gain insight into the activities of political parties and interference from other republics. They were also expected to determine the criteria for an amnesty, for compensation, and for measures to protect journalists and media organizations.

The working groups' operational plans were adopted at a series of meetings which took place at the end of May and the beginning of June. However, representatives of Croatia in these groups were obviously waiting for a Croatian Assembly decision on "disassociation" to put an end to any form of joint activity.

According to Zecar, this is the only possible explanation for the announcement by the Croatian Justice Ministry to cancel a visit by one of the working groups to the region of Oosijek and the rejection of a proposal by representatives of the Federal Secretariat for Justice and Administration to postpone the visit until a later date.

The Croatian side also failed to supply some of the working groups with the necessary data and failed to answer open questions. This has hampered the work of the groups.

As a result, precious time has been lost. The crisis in the country and the fact that it has in the meantime worsened have made the operational plans and the activities to implement them to a large extent redundant.

Positive results were possible two months ago, but now, due to the failure of Croatian representatives to observe

common conclusions, they will not be achievable. The responsibility rests with the Croatian government, said Deputy Federal Secretary for Justice and Administration Svetozar Zecar.

Several Bombs Explode in Split Region

LD2907190991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1539 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Summary] Split, 29 Jul (TANJUG)—The Split police station revealed today that this morning in the village of Zrnovnica near Split, a blast destroyed the first floor of a house belonging to a doctor working for the Split military hospital. Several bombs exploded last night on the Kasteli riviera. A BARBA newstand was destroyed in a blast last night in Kastel Stari and premises of an agricultural cooperative were damaged in Kastel Gomilica. There were no casualities reported.

Attack on Van Leaves 2 Civilians Dead

LD2907145391 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Here is a report by Mirjana Hrpka from Vukovar:

[Hrpka] We have learned from the Vukovar Internal Affairs Ministry that at about 0700 six to seven workers were travelling to work in a van towards Svinjarevci. About 100 meters before the Svinjarevci junction on the Berak-Negoslavci Road, unidentified people opened fire on the van from a nearby vineyard. Zvonko Galovic, a Croat, and Rade Kanjar, a Serb, both from the village of Tompojevci, died instantly. The other four workers sustained bullet wounds. Two were seriously injured and the other two were slightly injured.

We have learned unofficially that a Sid Express bus arrived in Tovarnik at about 1210 escorted by two armored military vehicles. In the center of Tovarnik it collected about 20 people of Serbian nationality. This was probably an indication that the exodus of Serbian population has begun from this part of the municipality as well.

Charges Pending Against Instigators of Violence

LD2907213291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1937 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 29 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav public prosecutor's office on Monday said that it would start criminal proceedings against all those who have contributed to violence in the Yugoslav republics of Slovenia and Croatia.

The federal public prosecutor's office issued a statement to the effect that a number of criminal offences against the state, humanity and international law have been committed in the drafting and adoption of the relevant acts and the announced actions for the attainment of independence of Croatia and Slovenia and, specifically, the measures taken towards the attainment of this objective.

The statement says that tte federal public prosecutor's office will cooperate with the office of the Yugoslav army prosecutor, in view of the fact that some of the offences come under the jurisdiction of military tribunals.

The statement goes on to say that criminal charges will be brought before competent courts as soon as the necessary evidence has been collected.

Officials of political parties who propagate or instigate violence or fan ethnic or religious hatred and rifts must also be taken to task, says the statement.

The public prosecutor's offices in the republics must take steps to institute criminal proceedings against the organizers and perpetrators of all kinds of violence against the constitutional order and against the life, rights, freedoms and property of the citizen, the statement says.

Troops Repulse Attack on Borovo Naselje

LD3007080691 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 30 Jul 91

[Excerpts] At about 0300, shooting began again in Borovo Naselje in the area of Trpinjska Cesta. A group of about 15 terrorists from the Trpinja area tried to enter Borovo Naselje. Although they came under heavy machine-gun fire, the Croatian organs of order repulsed this terrorist attack on Borovo Naselje. Outlaws from the area of Vukovar, before this attack, directed heavy machine-gun and mortar fire [at Borovo Naselje]. [passage omitted]

Borovo Selo again fired at Borovo Naselje sometime before 0600. Six shells were fired. As far as we know at present, no one was injured in these attacks.

Army Reports Armed Provocation in Borovo Selo

LD3007093991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0749 GMT 30 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jul (TANJUG)—Heavy small arms and mortar fire by members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs [MUP] and the National Guard Corps of the Republic of Croatia was begun last night between 2020 and 2125 on a unit of the Yugoslav Peoples' Army [YPA] located in the Borovo Selo region and on ships of the River Fleet on the Danube.

Today's statement by the Information Department of the First Military District [covering Bosnia and Serbia] goes on to say that in response to this provocation—yet another in a series of armed provocations not provoked by anything—YPA units opened energetic fire from machine-guns and cannons which forced Tomislav Mercep and Franjo Djurica, commanders of the forces of the National Guard Corps and the MUP in Vukovar, to seek a cease-fire.

There are no injured or wounded on the YPA side, it is specified at the end of the statement.

Serbia

Government May Include Nonparty Figures

LD2907192391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1716 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 29 (TANJUG)—It is not impossible that Serbia's new government include some nonparty figures, even members of oppostion parties, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia from the Republic of Serbia Borisav Jovic said on Monday.

Jovic, who is president of Serbia's ruling Socialist Party (SPS), told a press conference that members of individual opposition parties might enter the government as non-party figures because their parties chose not to nominate them although given the option.

Jovic added that Serbian Premier Dragutin Zelenovic would shortly propose a government reshuffle.

The Serbian parliament was today to discuss government changes, but has put off the discussion for Tuesday or Wednesday, said President of the republican parliament Aleksandar Bakocevic.

One deputy premier and three ministers have resigned from the Zelenovic cabinet since its formation last February.

Two leading opposition parties—the Serbian Renewal Movement and the Democratic Party—declared on July 23 a partial boycott of the work of the republican parliament because of the rejection of their demand for the resignation of the current cabinet and formation of a government of national salvation.

Knin Militia Accepts Croatian Cease-Fire

AU2907203091 Belgrade RTV Sat TV in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Danko Peric report]

[Text] At a news conference in the Knin Secretariat for Internal Affairs, Milan Martic, secretary of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs and internal affairs minister in the government of the Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina, said that the Krajina militia accepts the cease-fire which is, according to some reports, being advocated by the Croatian leadership, that is to say, the wartime counterparts. We thus support the decisions of the SFRY Presidency, Martic stressed.

A deadline of 2000 [1800 GMT] this evening has been set for the withdrawal of all policemen and Guardsmen. Only when they have left the occupied territory of the Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina are negotiations possible, although these would only be about borders, Martic said.

The already-legendary Captain Dragan spoke about the struggle for the liberation of Glina and chose his words carefully when speaking about the dignity of the numerous officers and soldiers of the Yugoslav People's Army.

After today's news conference in Knin, a call was sent out to the members of the League of Communists-Movement for Yugoslavia, the Serbian Democratic Party, and the Serbian Radical Party to send their members, since they are already offering assistance but only in the form of doctors and medical aid.

Kosovo Chetniks Swear 'Military Oath'

AU2907131091 Zagreb Radio Croatia in Albanian 2040 GMT 28 Jul 91

[Text] In front of several hundred citizens, about 100 Chetniks swore what they called their military oath for the defense of Serbia and its territories at the church of Gracanica near Pristina today. Even though it was announced that about 10,000 people would take part in this Chetnik circus, and despite extensive propaganda, such an ambition was not realized. Those few Chetniks who gathered in a state of inebriation swore their so-called oath in front of Kosta Bulatovic. No representative of the Serbian church took part in the gathering.

Bosnia-Hercegovina

Sarajevo Daily Urges Tudjman, Milosevic to Resign

LD2907130791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1118 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Sarajevo, July 29 (TANJUG)—Sarajevo daily OSLOBODJENJE urged on Monday that the presidents of the Yugoslav republics of Croatia Franjo Tudjman and Serbia Slobodan Milosevic leave their posts. The fate of the people was more important than the fate of any one individual, even if these were "fathers of the nation", stressed the daily. Noting that the price of identifying with the leader was usually paid by the people, the paper emphasized that Serbs and Croats were now receiving the bills for such identification and political adventurism of their leaders.

OSLOBODJENJE wrote that Tudjman, according to some analysts, faced a virtually dead-end situation, because Croatia was today living listening [as received] to tragic reports from the battlefields and burning candles for peace.

Milosevic, as the paper said, was increasingly losing trust among the Serbs, especially those in the diaspora, which faced daily the dangerous consequences of their own unreserved acceptance of his policy.

Macedonia

Assembly To Consider Autonomy Referendum

LD2907202591 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1329 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Excerpt] Skopje, 29 Jul (TANJUG)—Today's resumption of the Macedonian Assembly session adjourned on Friday turned into a several hour-long debate on the establishment of the agenda. The reason for this was a proposal to adopt a law on the non- applicability of the provisions of the law on military service, which the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organisation - Democratic Party of Macedonian National Unity (VMRO-DPMNE) group of deputies requested be adopted in accordance with urgent procedure.

The debate on whether to include this law as a supplement to the 57-item agenda passed off in inter-party accusations as well as in insults of deputies. The fact that Blaze Ristovski, Deputy Prime Minister of Macedonia, explained to the deputies several times that the republican government supports the initiative to adopt such a law but that its standpoint is that comprehensive preparations must be carried out on this important issue, did not help either.

The several hour-long dispute among the deputies concerning the law on military service was ended by Macedonian President Kiro Gligorov, when he pointed out to them the barren nature of the debate. Gligorov said that the basic task of the leadership and parliament of Macedonia, regardless of the adoption of laws, is the protection of Macedonian soldiers. He acquainted the deputies with the conclusions of the session of the Council for National Defense of Macedonia and informed them that in talks with the commander of the 3d Army district agreement was reached that the July batch of recruits from Macedonia will not be leaving the republic. Gligorov added that agreement was also reached that not one of the Macedonian soldiers who have returned from Slovenia will do the rest of their military service outside the republic, and also that the territorial defense of the republic will not leave the borders of Macedonia. "We do not wish to take part in the interethnic conflicts in the country and we do not want our children to die in these clashes," Gligorov said. In connection with the law on military service, the Macedonian president pointed out that the draft law must first be considered by the Council for National Defense and commissions of the Macedonian Assembly before being submitted to parliament.

Also included in today's agenda of the session was consideration of the decision to hold a referendum of the citizens of Macedonia on the declaration of an autonomous state and its inclusion in a Yugoslav alliance of sovereign states. This proposal was presented by groups of deputies from the Social-Democratic Alliance of Macedonia and the Alliance of Reformist Forces [Savez Reformskih Snaga]. The draft declaration on the autonomy of the republic of Macedonia was submitted by the VMRO-DPMNE group of deputies. Prior to this, deputies of the republican assembly will be acquainted with the current political-security situation in the republic and in the country. [passage omitted]